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Maclean's

CANADA'S TRUSTED NEWSMAGAZINE DECEMBER 23, 1988 VOL. 103 NO. 52

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Pierre Trudeau: Union drivers fight to save the airline. **Canada Post** prevents a trickle-down effect; a movie guide exposes the bare facts about the stars; the U.S. army refines its firepower. **American Airlines** screens the news; forest fires fuel environmental problems. **Canada**; journalists adapt easily to U.S. TV news shows.



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COIN PHOTOGRAPH BY IRVING WIEGAND/SHUTTERSTOCK

COVER

MAKING A DIFFERENCE

Twelve Canadians whose accomplishments and contributions to the nation are celebrated in the 1989 Maclean's *Summer* issue represent a cross section of regions, age groups and fields of endeavour. Some of them are well-known; others made their contributions away from the public eye. But all have one thing in common—they brought laurels to the life of Canada during the year. — 18

BUSINESS

CONNAUGHT'S FOREIGN SALE

After promising Ottawa that it will spend more on critical vaccine research in Canada, French science minister Jean-Louis Mélenchon is now president of Canada's Connaught BioSciences Inc. Last week, 300 company employees fear job losses, and opposition critics vowed to continue to fight the deal. — 44



FILMS

POLITICAL STRIPTEASE

Blue captures the stormy relationship of former Louisiana governor Earl Long and stripper Blue Starr, an affair that became one of America's first political sex scandals. In the movie, Canadian actress Linda Dano Deirovich had the chance to play opposite Hollywood legend Paul Newman. — 22

COIN PHOTOGRAPH BY IRVING WIEGAND/SHUTTERSTOCK



A Turning Of Tables

For the fourth consecutive year, Maclean's Staff Photographer Brian Wiles took the photo of the 12 distinguished Canadians of the year whose grace that week's pages. Wiles, 42, who holds a bachelors of science degree, began his career with the Toronto Telegram in 1966. When the paper closed in 1971, he began shooting for Maclean's. The magazine appealed to him for his career position when a large weekly publication in 1979. Since then, the award-winning photographer has taken 250 cover photographs for the magazine. They excluded heads of state, movie stars and business leaders. But one of his greatest heroes, Wiles says, was the opportunity to photograph the world renowned photographer Yousuf Karsh for the magazine.

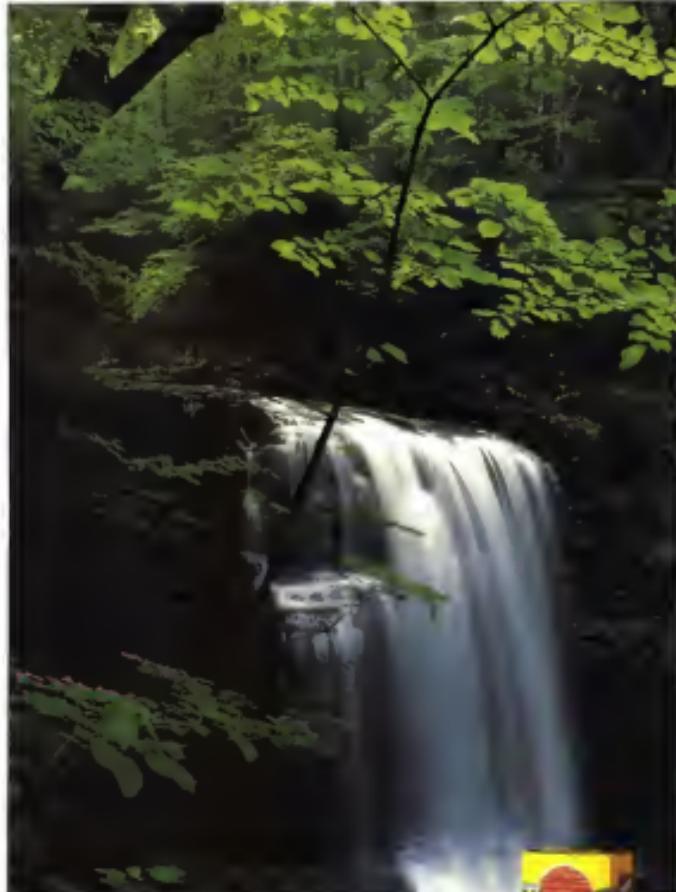
One of Karsh's most famous pictures was of Prime Minister Winston Churchill during a 1941 visit to Ottawa. To get the dead expression he wanted, the courteous, gentle artist reached up and took a cigar from between the British leader's teeth just before snapping the shot. Astoundingly, Churchill did not object. That Karsh captured his glower of rebellion.

To get the smug and expressionless Armande, Wiles asked Karsh to return to the Speaker's Chamber of the Commons, where he originally photographed Churchill. Said Karsh: "Wiles removed from the wall the original Churchill print, which hangs there permanently, in order to photograph me against the exact spot." He added that he had never considered having his picture taken in the Speaker's Chamber, but he added that he was delighted with the outcome. Declared Karsh: "When I am photographed, I collaborate fully with the photographer's own concept."

Wiles said that the 81-year-old Karsh was a pleasure to work with, willing to accept a packed schedule to accommodate the needs of the magazine. The results of that session and others speak for themselves.



Wiles and Karsh. 250 cover shots of heads of state, movie stars and business leaders



Maclean's

Canada's National News Magazine

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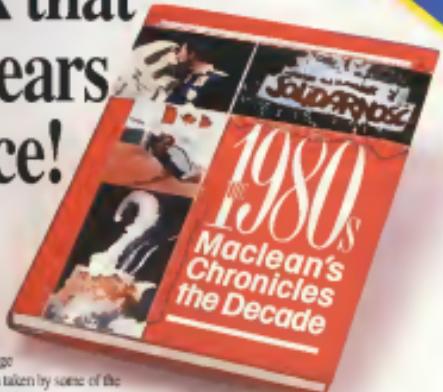
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LETTERS

WISDOM AND INSIGHT

At first your coverage of the war convicts ("The new face of the war," Cover, Dec. 11). The election of Audrey McLaughlin as the first woman to lead a national political party in Canada is something to be proud of. She has shown again that it is in the forefront of social change. Congratulations to all the delegates who had the wisdom and the insight to put the principle of gender equality into practice. Congratulations must also go out to the media for their impressive coverage of one of the most exciting leadership conventions this country has seen in a long time.

Liz Zieba,
Tzitzis

WARPED PERCEPTIONS

I am sympathetic to the plight of those striving in a more prosperous and secure future ("Electrofication of the middle class," Special Report, Mar. 6), but I fear that their frustration is due in considerable measure to inflated and unrealistic expectations and a distorted perception of what earlier generations experienced. The "level of affluence that was relatively easy to achieve the [past] decades" was not achieved all that easily, even for those of us who were well-educated professionals and had what were generally considered good jobs. The "modest vacations and regular entertainment [which] have become a luxury for many members of the middle class" were not just a luxury for many of us—they were a necessity when we were raising young families. The answer is not in terming "Too rich"; these condonatory tax levels will not tax away whatever effect on our tax bill there may not enough with people around. The middle class must necessarily pay most of the bill, and the only real solution is to demand greater accountability in spending from all of government.

Robert W. Archibald,
Thunder Bay, Ont.

In "Escaping the money squeeze" (Star 46, you state that) "Many can afford to stay home instead of working." Do you think perhaps that she spends her days playing bridge and watching soap operas? As a full-time homemaker, I am deeply insulted by the inference, intended or not, that what Mary, I and most other women and men do is not work. What we do is an important contribution to the productivity and well-being of our families and society. If it were not for the subtle yet definite assumption that exists towards us, maybe more people would choose this challenging and rewarding career.

Beth Paden,
Belgrave, Ont.



McLaughlin: "gender equality in practice"

CHILDREN STILL VICTIMS

SHARING THE BLAME

At last! A balanced account of events (Ken R. Schlueter ("Wave of terror," World, Dec. 23). Book sales must share the blame.

Norman Stewart,
Rydalhead, Ont.

Letters are edited and may be condensed. Please clearly write, address and indicate number. Mail envelope, stamp to cover. The following is required: Name, address, telephone, zip. 777 Bay St., Toronto, Ont. M5W 1A7.

PASSAGES

APPOINTED: Former federal tax leader Edward Broadbent, 53, first president of the Montreal-based International Centre for Human Rights and Democratic Development, by Prime Minister Brian Mulroney, effective Feb. 1. Broadbent, first elected to the Commons in 1968, will resign his Ontario seat at the end of the year. The centre, established by federal legislation in September, 1989, is to be independent of government direction. Its mandate is to foster greater co-operation between Canada and other countries in strengthening human rights and democratic institutions. The job pays between \$100,000 and \$132,000 annually.



APPOINTED: Lawyer Peter Larkins, 49, who described himself as an estimated \$10-billion real estate empire that includes some of New York City's best hotels, to four years' imprisonment and an \$8.5-million fine for tax fraud totaling \$1.4 million, by U.S. district Judge John Walker Hesley, who once said "Only the little people pay taxes," was also sentenced to do 750 hours of community work. She is free on bail while she appeals the conviction.

REMOVED: Politician Walter Cheung, 90, who helped popularize the culture of the Maritimes through his 16 books and numerous documentaries, including the now popular series *Meet the Nova Scotians*, after suffering a series of strokes in hospital near her Dartmouth, N.S., home.

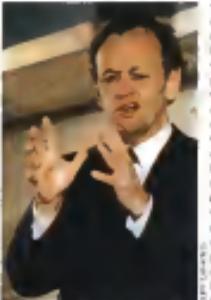
REMOVED: The Montreal Symphony Orchestra's first-ever managing director, Zara Mekhora, 51, who since joining the orchestra in 1985 helped make it famous around the world, to become executive director of the popular Roma summer music festival near Chicago, effective on Jan. 1, 1990.

OPENING NOTES

Meryl Streep shows some skin, Jean Chrétien ponders his lines, and Canadians infiltrate U.S. TV news shows

HOW TO PLEASE AN OLD BOSS

With six months to go before the November election a new leader in Calgary is in town, the race to succeed Opposition Leader John Turner has only just declared: candidates Scarborough and Thomas Weppel. Other likely candidates, however, are preparing to make a formal entry into the contest. Lloyd Axworthy, for one, has already prepared red-and-white campaign buttons, each with the letter "C" in his name embossed as a visual reminder for prospective voters. But according to key Liberals, Jean Chrétien remains the favorite among the still-unsettled candidates. For the past few months, in



Chrétien: crosscountry candidate

fact, Chrétien has spent about four days of each week crosscountry recruiting party members to his cause. But that heavy approach has drawn fire from Chrétien's old boss, former prime minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau. In a recent interview with *Maclean's* Trudeau said Chrétien's methods are "highly visible attacks on this March 18th constitutional accord. Instead, at a cash-poor party in Ottawa last month, Trudeau heavily berated two Chrétien aides for their boss's failure to speak out against Mounties. By contrast, Senator Johnstone, a former cabinet minister who shares the former prime minister's strong dislike for the accord, is considering entering the race. In part to express those views. In response to those developments, Chrétien is now preparing to deliver a major speech on the Constitution next month. His former boss is certain to be listening.

All the news that's fit to fly

Last summer, Dallas-based American Airlines and several other U.S. and Canadian airlines, including Pan Am, flew in an eight-hour round-trip flight to a summit in which actor Dennis Hopper received medical statistics. In the final session, Hopper, playing an amateur aviator named Raymond Bellamy, received to board a plane despite the pleading of his brother, Charlie (played by Tim Robbins), pilot and start to smoke and drink alcohol. Now, American has reverted to crosscountry air flights—on a daily news program. Indeed, the airline is set to hire Atlanta-based Cable News Network this week on condition that CNN's up-and-comers avoid such stops as air crashes, plane bombings or kidnaps. NBC-TV had supplied



Cruise and Hopper: past and present

American with an event version of its program *CNN Early Morning News* since 1983, but network executives said that CNN decided not to renew a \$100,000-a-year contract rather than comply with the airline's condition.

POST OFFICE PERMISSIONS

Traditionally, December is Canada Post Corp.'s busiest month. And to cope with the heavy flow of Christmas mail, managers at Vancouver's main post office last week drew inside workers' attention to a regulation that requires them to get permission before they leave the line to go to the washroom. While Canadian Union of Postal Workers members complained about that edict, Canadian Post spokesman Douglas McClelland defended the rule. *Post* McClelland said: "Such closures can have a dramatic trickle-down effect."

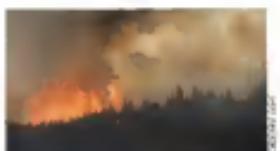


Gore Baffi Streep: a specialized video guide to obscure moments of nudity

STARS IN THE ALTOGETHER

Meryl Streep has never appeared in a film that financed extreme nudity. Still, as a worker in a pleasure-processing plant in the 1983 movie *Slipstream*, Streep briefly flashed a breast—in order to shock a fellow employee who had been ogling her. Now, Craig Hoods, a software programmer from Santa Clara, Calif., has written and published a specialized movie guide, which duly notes that glimpse of Streep—and the successive nudity of other Hollywood stars

Indeed, Hoods has compiled nude appearances by more than 500 actors and actresses in *The Slave Video Guide*. One of the stars listed is former *Richard Gere*, who, according to the book, had a full-frontal nude scene in the 1980 film *American Gigolo*. In his capsule comments, Hoods includes the point at which a scene appears in the film as well as rating it in ten factors as its length and the quality of the shot. That could be turned pornographic.



Forest fire: helping to warm the atmosphere

Burning issues of the day

Forest fires destroyed a record-setting 16.4 million acres of woodland across Canada in 1989, and many environmentalists are now voicing concerns that the quantities of carbon dioxide released by those fires could contribute to a dangerous warming of the earth's atmosphere—the so-called greenhouse effect. Forestry Canada figures show that 16.4 million tonnes from Canadian forest fires released 206 million tonnes of CO₂—a record figure for a single year. According to Research Head, such emissions are not an environmental hazard, but Canada and other nations are considering reducing forest-fire emissions in 2005 to a level that is 10 per cent below 1984 totals. Stan Hart, who is the chairman of a key federal provincial advisory body, the Climate Program Planning Board, "If we are trying to reduce a 10-per-cent reduction, our efforts will be either by the fact that our forests are burning down," said Environmental Canada climatologist Roger Street. "More and more have greenhouse effects on the climate." According to Street and other scientists, Canada's 1989 forest-fire season underscores the need to reduce atmospheric emissions now before a third planet has a well-developed greenhouse effect.

A YUKON DESIGN CONTROVERSY

For 27 years, a representation of a miner panning for gold has been a prominent feature of Yukon Bannister plates. Now, however, the territorial government plans to introduce redesigned plates in 1990—a proposal that has drawn many protests. Yukon Transportation Minister Maurice Rybman supports a design that has blue digits on either side of a sprig of purple grass—*the Yukon's official flower*—as well as the slogan "The people, the mystery" above a row of golden mountains. As a result, the license-plate maker is advertising to increase part of the territory's history—in company with the man who inspired that design when they went north to seek their fortunes in the 1898 Gold Rush.

CANADIANS WIN IN A U.S. ARENA

In a new program, ABC's *World News Tonight* with Peter Jennings is carrying the most prominent TV newsmen in the United States, and Turner-born meteorologist Jennings is not the only Canadian doing well in a U.S. news. In fact, according to the current issue of *The Wall Street Journal*, the journal of the Chicago-based Society of Professional Journalists,

now, Canadians are particularly adept at breaking into the competitive world of U.S. television. In *The Wall Street Journal*, its editor of 15 Canadian journalists and presenters working on U.S. news shows, that has included Jennings, Robert McNeil of ABC's *60 Minutes*, Andrea Mitchell and Martin Savidge, a correspondent with CBS' *60 Minutes*. The newest, according to *The Wall Street Journal*, is the current issue of *The Wall Street Journal*, the journal of the Chicago-based Society of Professional Journalists, without upping too much. Reassuring pressers from the North, it?

In search of more firepower

Tensions are rising between the United States and the Soviet Union, but the U.S. army is still seeking a replacement for the M-16—the rapidly firing weapon that has been its main assault gun since the Vietnam War. To that end, marksmen at Fort Benning, Ga., are testing four weapons that are designed to hit more targets by firing one or three tightly clustered shots in each burst. Two of the rifles fire steel darts instead of slugs. Said an army spokesman: "When they hit a soft target like tissue, they bend like slobobs and are very lethal." Peace has not yet broken out at Fort Benning.

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Cover date: January 1, 1990. Available: Christmas week.

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COLUMN



The billion-dollar tax deadline

BY DIANE FRANCIS

A draconian rule in the Income Tax Act is going to dramatically affect some of Canada's wealthiest citizens over the next three years. Inconveniently known as the "31-year Deemed Disposition Rule," it could create a huge tax windfall for Ottawa, and it could also single-handedly trigger scores of corporate takeovers and possibly unravel some of the country's biggest empires, as wealthy and levered Canadian families, at their hearts, sell off some of their vast assets in pay or, even paying, assume tax bills. Says Goodwin & Goodwin lawyer Patricia Johnson: "This [rule] could force the disposition of an enormous amount of property."

The 21-year Deemed Disposition Rule specifies that on Jan. 1, 1993, taxes will be payable on the capital gains generated by assets, such as stocks and bonds, that were placed in trust before Jan. 1, 1972, the day the first federal capital gains tax became effective in Canada. The capital gains tax was overhauled during the 1971 tax reforms, giving owners of the trusts 31 years to pay the capital gains tax on the rich contents of the trusts.

Now, 18 years later, until billions of dollars, and probably billions of dollars' worth of everything from corporate stock to buildings, land and artifacts are locked away in trusts. No one knows how much is at stake. But whatever amounts in value have accrued in the trusts between Jan. 1, 1972, and Jan. 1, 1988, will be taxable. And the country's wealthiest families and their lawyers are now scrambling to postpone the day of reckoning. While the rich struggle with the problem, most Canadians will never have to worry about it. In Canada, principal residence, family farms and the first \$100,000 of capital gains per individual may be passed to beneficiaries tax-free.

Most of those affected by the 31-year rule are not talking about it, except to their lawyers, but the list of families under pressure includes

The rule could unravel some of the country's biggest empires, as the wealthy sell off their holdings

any would-read like the who's who of Canadian business households. Weston, Thomson, Eaton, to name a few. Their beneficiaries may face tax bills as large as they may have to sell part or all of their empire. I suspect that sales in the past of some family-owned corporations were partly due to take advantage of high share prices, which may not exist when the beneficiaries are due.

Unfortunately, while the rest of us struggle under the burden of increasing taxation, experts say that some of the rich are looking very patriotic. One way may be to move the assets out of the trusts, end up the trusts of beneficiaries, ahead of the 1993 deadline. If done, the tax applies only when the assets are sold by the person inheriting them or when the beneficiaries die.

The problem is, however, that some trusts don't allow distribution, so families must gain court permission, which is an expensive process. "This is an area in which we are working very actively," says tax expert Nelly Goodwin, of the Toronto law firm Goodwin and Carr. "The problem is, where trusts are established before Jan. 1, 1971, in many cases, assets appreciated greatly in value, and on Jan. 1, 1993, there would be a resulting

loss of a very large capital gain on paper, and no cash with which to make payment. Obviously, this is a very unsatisfactory state of affairs."

Such impediments may be unavoidable in certain cases. "Some trusts specify that assets are to be kept until children are 30 years old," says Goodwin & Goodwin's Johnson. "Others stipulate that distribution is not to take place until a certain date, say 1995 or 2000. So, in order to distribute the asset early, trustees must make an application to the Supreme Court."

This may be orderly when beneficiaries include minors or their minor children, explains Johnson. "This is when the official guardian [protection committee who safeguards the rights of children] gets involved. The court must be convinced that there is a benefit to distributing the assets early for the benefit of every beneficiary and future beneficiary." In other cases, trustees do not feel that beneficiaries are old enough or capable enough of handling direct ownership of the assets before 1993.

While what is stirring in seclusion here has no exact equivalent in either the United States or Europe, the death duties and capital gains taxes that dug the rich in those countries can offer perspective on similar results. One famous US case involves the exceedingly wealthy, charting-guru magnate William Wrigley. Both his parents died within months of each other in 1927, and he suddenly owed millions in death duties and capital gains to the US Internal Revenue Service. This family business was not publicly listed on stock exchanges so it was difficult for him to sell off a portion. And rich businesses who wanted to purchase parts of the Wrigley empire knew his desperate situation but were unwilling to pay more than five-dollar prices. But faced with interest payments and penalties on his huge tax bill, Wrigley ended up selling the Chicago Cola baseball team and its Wrigley Field ballpark in a hurry in order to pay that tax.

Such "hardships" are a small price to pay for enormous wealth. Any society which allows an unopposed accumulation of wealth without taxation is bound to be at risk in the not-so-distant future as those in the audience here that Canada's wealthiest families are not the last to benefit. I suspect that the 31-year rule will be modified, my concern is that the 21-year rule will not be.

Unfortunately, while the rest of us struggle under the burden of increasing taxation, experts say that some of the rich are looking very patriotic. One way may be to move the assets out of the trusts, end up the trusts of beneficiaries, ahead of the 1993 deadline. If done, the tax applies only when the assets are sold by the person inheriting them or when the beneficiaries die.

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THE HONOR ROLL

THEIR SPIRITED ACCOMPLISHMENTS BROUGHT LUSTRE TO CANADA IN 1989

As it has been so often during his illustrious career as a pianist, Bruce Beuchisse prepares the essence of a major challenge that faces Canada in the current debate over the re-making of the national Constitution. The essential issue, says the writer, is whether Canadians have the ability now to live with the French-English duality that is a major element in the federation's history. Since Canadians may disagree with that contention, or even the integrity of the test. What is indisputable is that Beuchisse speaks with the authority and experience of a lifetime spent studying the country and, above all, of demonstrating that he cares deeply about Canada and its future. He has provoked many others to share his concern, if not always his opinions, about Canada. And it is because of his persistent concern about the future of Canada, especially now, that Beuchisse is among the 12 Canadians whose names adorn the 1989 Maclean's Honor Roll.

The people recognized in the fourth annual Honor Roll include some whose contributions to the arts are less dense than Beuchisse's, but no less worthy in the life of the country. Their individual careers are no less remarkable. Yet their names may be open to question. Indeed, many of the people selected by a panel of Maclean's editors for special attention this year, including Beuchisse, were inclined to play down their personal achievements and to speak instead of others who have contributed to their own achievements and to the life of the country. But all of those honored added a special luster to a year that has been marked by solar eclipses and meteorites, both in Canada and abroad.

Those 12 men and women are engaged in a wide variety of pursuits—from science and entertainment to human and the arts. They live and work in different regions of the nation. Their ages run the range from the 23 years of Kurt Ravnberg, the consummate figure skater, to the ancient octogenarian, distinguished photojournalist Yousuf Karsh. They include such unapologetic public activists as Phyllis Lambert, an advocate for energy-friendly urban environments, and people who work to the public



bestow every from the public eye, notably medical researcher Lap-Chee Tsui. Some straddle a number of fields with their achievements and their energy, among them Edwin (Keween) Edd Mervick, theatrical impresario, merchant and philanthropist.

Film maker Anne Wheeler casts her brilliance on the lives of people in Alberta. Novelist David Adams Richards sheds the light of his talent on the people in his native New Brunswick. But the stories that both of them tell illustrate the human condition everywhere. Entrepreneurs Laurent Beaudoin and Wilbert Hopper preside over two other national success stories of a different kind, especially Beaudoin, Inc., and Petro-Canada. Both Anne Murray and Evelyn Hart, having conquered the hearts of Canadians and achieved enormous global appeal, added plifit to the year in their respective fields of popular song and classical ballet.

The stories of their various contributions are told by Maclean's Senior Writer D'Arcy James with the help of Associate Editor Gene Haynes and Culture Bureau Correspondent John Stewe. Chief Staff Photographer Alan Miller composed the portraits. All the stories, however, the Honor Roll itself, are the fruit of many hands. Her design features the mythological Pegasus soaring towards the stars, the world, here, that, in classical myth, represents a place for creative aspiration.

There are many other Canadians whose contributions to the arts and to Canada warrant inclusion in any honor roll. Some of these are among the people honored in Maclean's in previous years. To be selected, candidates must be Canadian citizens and they cannot be involved in partisan politics. Otherwise, there were no arbitrary limits on the process. The final selection, drawn from a lengthy list of candidates proposed by Maclean's staffers, proved difficult. In the end, the editors felt compelled to tell the stories of those whose outstanding accomplishments are outlined in this issue. As to the characters who people the novels of David Adams Richards, there is also something of the magnificence of the human spirit in the 12 stories that follow.

PORTRAITS OF POWER THROUGH THEYES OF A MASTER

In the early 1960s, when he was building a reputation as a portrait photographer, Yousuf Karsh frequently enjoyed private meetings with Moscovite King. Karsh also received invaluable professional support from the man who was then Canada's prime minister. King helped to arrange photo sessions with such wartime leaders as Winston Churchill, Franklin D. Roosevelt and Charles de Gaulle. Although Karsh and King knew each other for years, the portraitist says that the elusive and reserved prime minister always maintained a certain distance between himself and his acquaintances. That is a common trait among political leaders, he notes, because "nobody in high public office can afford to be known extremely well, whereas, we begin to like the person for granted." But with his cameras, Karsh breaks through the reticence of the famous and his portraits help the world to know these people better.

For over half a century, Karsh of Ottawa, 61, is known to the world. In a photograph of the 20th century's most striking and compelling portraits, almost all of them in black and white. His first internationally acclaimed photo, a 1943 portrait of a leaching but dashing Churchill during the dark days of war, has appeared on the postage stamps of at least 12 countries. Showings of his pictures tour the world. And at least this year—the 150th-anniversary year of photography—a three-month exhibition of his work at the National Gallery of Canada draws 125,000 people. Said Catherine Jeanson, the gallery's acting chief of exhibitions: "People realized that he is not only a great photographer, but an artist."

Neither extraterritorial acclaim nor fame—be it a *ki*—has dulled Karsh's enthusiasm or artistry. He travels frequently around Canada making portraits and arranging exhibits. Among his subjects this year was Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau, who arranged a photo session in Washington during a state visit to the United States. Trudeau specified Karsh because he had made a portrait of her father, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, when he was prime minister in 1974, and the had measured that photograph after her father was executed in 1979 following a military coup that ousted him from office. Since the Mackenzie King days, Karsh has photographed all seven Canadian prime ministers and, after Roosevelt, all nine U.S. presidents. In 1963, Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev invited Karsh to his personal dacha outside Moscow and insisted that he photograph his whole family.

Like many of the people he has photographed, Karsh's climb to success was long and often arduous. Sent to Canada at age 38 from his birthplace in Turkey by his American parents in 1954, Karsh lived in Sherbrooke, Que., with an uncle who introduced him to photography and sent him to Boston in 1958 to study under John Gare, a fellow American and noted portrait photographer. Afterward, Karsh settled in Ottawa and decided to make a career of photographing the people who have shaped the modern world.

His objective, Karsh says, has always been to capture the spirit and personality of his subjects. He explains his preference for black and white as a way to accent his portraits with a sense of permanence. His use of artificial light as a means—like a writer's words or an artist's paint—to create mood, emotion and atmosphere. "My natural answer," he says, "has been to photograph people who will leave their mark on the world." The ones behind the cameras as she leaves an indelible mark. He has transformed a record of his times into art for all time.

"My natural interest has been to photograph people who will leave their mark on the world."

YOUSUF KARSH

With his sensitivity and skill,
Karsh of Ottawa
has transformed
photography
reis art
for all time



THE FIRE BEHIND A FIGHT FOR LIVLE CITIES

The transformation from real administrator to angry activist takes only an instant. It occurs when Phyllis Lambert looks out the window of her second-story office in downtown Montreal. Lambert is the founder and director of the Canadian Centre for Architecture, a place for study dedicated to improving the design of cities and the quality of urban life through public education. Half a block from her office, on land once occupied by a 19th-century manse, stand two high-rise condominium towers that Lambert regards as an affront to her eyes and to the neighborhood. She stands at her office window and enumerates the seemingly problems with the towers' poor design, cheap materials, flimsy balconies, fake stone trim: "Our cities look like we went to war," she says. "We pull-down old buildings on speculators or for some tax advantage, then we rebuild cheaply, cut corners and do it too fast. It's human greed, pure and simple."

Now 62 and an ardent herald, Lambert was presented in Chicago and Los Angeles before returning to her native Montreal in 1973. She then began a crusade to try to prevent new buildings that mar their neighborhoods well and to encourage new designs and planning that enhance the city's beauty. In the mid-1970s, Lambert began amassing the massive quantity of research material that makes the centre one of the world's greatest: such collections—a 225,000-volume library, 50,000 photographs and 30,000 prints and drawings. The 450-million-dollar collection was acquired with her own money, which she inherited from her father, Samuel Bronfman, founder of the Seagram liquor and wine empire. Then, in May, Lambert formally opened a \$45-million building, where the 100 staff are consolidating the collections from temporary facilities scattered throughout Montreal. The new building contains public reading rooms, exhibition space, a library, a lecture hall and a theatre. Says Lambert: "This is a place for discussion and raising public consciousness about buildings and our urban environment."

Within the first six months, more than 50,000 people had entered the centre, primarily to view exhibitions on architecture. The centre published five books this year related to the exhibitions. By 1990, once the collections have been organized and catalogued with the help of the centre's 20 librarians, architects and scholars from around the world will be invited to use the centre's resources.

For Lambert, architecture is an art form that affects the daily lives of millions of people for more deeply than any painting or piece of sculpture. "It is a reflection of the general philosophy of an era, almost a portrait of what we are and what we aspire to," she says. By allowing individuals to take over cities, she says, neighborhoods have been ruined and people have been diminished in the community's fringes.

Lambert says that at the late 1970s, she began spending more time fighting such trends and less time on her practice because she felt she could achieve more in an activist. In 1979, she founded Heritage Montreal, a foundation devoted to the preservation of the city's historic landscape. She participated in demonstrations, signed petitions and persuaded provincial bureaucrats to safeguard noteworthy buildings by designating them as protected historic sites. Now, with the centre, she has resolved her crusade with a permanent institution to promote livable cities.

"Our cities look like we went to war. We rebuild cheaply, cut corners and do it too fast."

PHYLLIS LAMBERT

A crusader for the more humane development of cities; building a study centre to foster her goals



BUILDING FOR THE FUTURE WITH A WORLDWIDE VIEW

In 1965, when Laurent Beaudoin became president of Bombardier Inc., the company was compact enough that he could stand at his office door and watch commissioners coming off the assembly line. Bombardier then employed 700 people at Valcourt, Que., 96 km east of Montreal, and company engineers called Beaudoin "the test pilot" because he usually tried a newly designed machine before approving production. Now, Bombardier employs 20,000 people in five countries and manufactures products that include aircraft, railcars and military vehicles, as well as snowmobiles. Beaudoin, the architect of that growth, says that his goal has been to convert a local firm into a major force in the world. "Most of our market has always been outside Quebec," adds Beaudoin. "That has expanded the horizons of our people and given us the opportunity to think of a global basis."

Bombardier's expansion has coincided with the new entrepreneurial spirit that has emerged in Quebec over the past two decades. Beaudoin says that Bombardier's success has inspired other Quebecers to enter business. He also maintains that Bombardier is one of the few Canadian companies positioned to take advantage of the economic unification of Europe in 1992. The company acquired a Belgian manufacturer of railway cars in 1986. Then, last June, Bombardier purchased Bellair-based Short Bros. Inc., an aircraft manufacturer and Northwest Ireland's largest employer.

Bombardier grew out of a Valcourt automobile garage that was founded by J. Armand Bombardier, a remarkable inventor who began building powered sleds as a teenager in the 1920s. He built a success of tracked all-terrain vehicles in the 1950s. By the 1960s, the Bombardier Sto-Don had established the company as a world leader in its field.

Beaudoin, the son of a small-town Quebec grocery wholesaler who studied accounting at the University of Sherbrooke, married Clara Bombardier, Armand's daughter, in 1959 and joined the company four years later. In the 1970s—the company founder died in 1964—the managers adopted a strategy of diversifying through acquisitions. Armand Bombardier, says Beaudoin, "was an innovator who developed new products, we lost that capability and couldn't replace it, when he died."

The diversification strategy has made Bombardier the largest manufacturer of mass-transit vehicles in North America. Beaudoin says that Bombardier acquired the Belgian company, Construction Innovations et Matériaux (CIM), in order to penetrate the European rail-carriage market, which is four times larger than North America's. Bombardier entered the aerospace industry in 1988 by purchasing Canadair Inc. of Montreal, which produces the Challenger corporate jet, from the Canadian government. Short Bros. given Bombardier a foothold in the European aerospace industry.

Beaudoin, 51, says that he still works 20 to 22 hours a day and travels to Europe on business frequently. He concentrates on acquisitions, research development and Bombardier's bids for railway and mass-transit contracts. Beaudoin says that the company now wants to expand into Asia, in conjunction with its new global plan, but wants also to remain an independent, Quebec-based company. The roots of Bombardier remain in the village of Valcourt, where Sto-Don is still manufactured. But Beaudoin now works on the 17th floor of a downtown Montreal office tower and, from there, he has a new view of the world.

"Most of our market has always been outside Quebec. That has expanded the horizons of our people."

LAURENT BEAUDOIN

From roots firmly planted in native soil, his global goals acquire a wider vision among Canadians



PHOTO: B. BOURGEOIS

DISCOVERIES OF HOPE AT THE HEA OF HUMAN LIFE

Lap-Chee Tsui has dedicated his life to exploring a world he will never see and can hardly explain to the average person. Tsui, 39, is a molecular biologist who is trying to unravel the mysteries at the exceedingly complex world contained in every human cell. True, with the aid of computer technology, it is a liberating exploration. But in July, after a year-long search, Tsui and a team of scientists working under him at the Hospital for Sick Children in downtown Toronto achieved a major breakthrough. They discovered the gene carrying the defect that causes cystic fibrosis (CF), a frequent fatal disease that affects some 2,000 Canadians annually.

Tsui says that it may take years to find a cure for cystic fibrosis. "It's not the gene that causes the disease in just the beginning," he says. "We still don't know what the defect is." But Tsui's work has already produced tangible results. Prospective parents can now be tested to determine whether they carry the defect that causes CF. They could also have cells in a fetus tested to find out whether the defect has been passed on. Tsui's primary objective is to find a cure for a disease that kills half its victims by the time they are 25, and the vast majority by age 36. The search for the precise cause and a cure will take Tsui and his associates even further into the unexplored terrain of the human cell. He adds, "We're coming into something we have never seen before, into a region of a cell that nobody knows."

Although molecular science involves meticulous and often tedious work, Tsui says that successful research needs not only curiosity, but also daring and creativity. His own work over the past seven years was based on a novel approach. In the past, scientists used the symptom of CF as the starting point for their research. Victims of CF frequently suffer from lung infections and digestive problems because the air passages in their lungs and the ducts of the liver, pancreas and intestines become clogged with mucus. The complexity and diversity of the symptoms, and their presence in many parts of the body, directed scientists from looking for the genetic source of the disease.

That was among the processes he began to look behind symptoms for the source of genetic disease inside the cell. The search took place in his cramped and cluttered laboratory on the 13th floor of the Hospital for Sick Children for seven years. Explaining the basic cell involves examining the enormous 130,000 genes contained in each cell's 46 pairs of chromosomes. The genes contain coded information that dictates how the various parts of the body function. Tsui says that his or project involved a complicated tracking procedure that required a search for a single home in the size of Toronto or Montreal, without having an address or a map. "People thought we were gambling to find a gene this way," he says. "We proved we can do such a thing."

Since found the correct gene, Tsui and his associates are now trying to find out precisely what a wrong gene does. He says that the problem is the gene could be functioning as seemingly unimportant or is being forced to a homeostatic light bulb. If it is, his fellow researchers often solve the un-symptoms of cystic fibrosis, doctors may eventually be able to administer drugs to correct the genetic defect and eliminate the symptoms. A cure for cystic fibrosis remains a distant dream, but the disclosure of such subtleties as Tsui's gene victims of that disease—and of other genetic disorders—now creates hope.

"We're coming into something we have never seen before, into a region of a cell that nobody knows."

LAP-CHEE
TSUI

His creative scientific research brings new hope to many who suffer from genetic illnesses



TURNING HOMESPUN IDEAS INTO TRH ON THE SCREEN

She once played a character called Wilma on a CBC Radio program, and her first film, made in 1973, was a one-minute commercial entitled "How to Brush Your Teeth." Although the start-up, women-documentarist Anne Wheeler, now 43, has made 43 films, most of them documentaries. Since 1985, she has made three features, and they all have received favorable reviews. Her latest, *Spit By Glass*, was shown for the first time at Toronto's Festival of Festivals in September. (Moreover, the audience of 2,400 gave the movie a standing ovation. "It was a very moving experience," says Wheeler, who is in the theatre that night.)

Wheeler's major films are also moving experiences. They deal with the emotions and the difficulties of human relationships—women are usually her central characters—in *Lyudmila* (1980), *Cloudy Days 2 City* (1981) and now in *Re: Spit Glass*. Her themes touch several chords, although her characters have all been set in mostly and closely in Alberta. Wheeler herself is a native of Edmonton, and that city remains her home and her working base. But her work has been acclaimed widely—shows in countries as diverse as Yugoslavia and South Africa—and her documentary *Great Grandmothers*, based on diaries and letters of pioneer Prairie women, won first prize for short films at the 1987 American Film Festival in New York City. Now, Wheeler is leaving her traditional Alberta setting to film a feature-length children's movie in Montreal.

Despite her critical success at home and abroad, Wheeler says that making movies in Canada is a precarious occupation. She adds, "It has been extremely difficult for me to convince people to go to Canadian movies instead of American movies." Wheeler herself knows what she means: "I also drive" (safely). Her office is in a 15-by-25-foot cabin in the backyard of the home where she lives with her husband, Garth Headine, who works for the Alberta department of education, and their 10-year-old twins, Quincy and Morgan. Her mother, whose wartime experiences inspired *Spit By Glass*, lives less than a mile away.

That movie, with a budget of \$4.9 million, is a big production by Canadian standards. Wheeler shot the movie partly in India, on the prairie around Drumheller, Alta., and in a studio in Edmonton. The scale of the project demonstrates Wheeler's growth as a filmmaker. She began 18 years ago, after graduating from the University of Alberta, when she and eight other Albertans formed a co-operative called Filmwest to make movies about Western Canada. Wheeler says that the members contacted her in order to learn different aspects of their craft. "Now, I'll pull together a team of 10 or 80 people to make a movie. I have done most of the jobs those people do," she says. Besides serving as a training ground, Filmwest also contributed to the creation of an indigenous Alberta film industry.

Wheeler says that she has stayed in Edmonton partly to be near her extended family of siblings and relatives. But she also likes what she calls Edmonton's location on "the lip of civilization." Moviemakers in Toronto and Vancouver, she says, are inevitably influenced by the U.S. industry or become entangled in political disputes over Canadian film-making. "I'm out there on my own," she says, "free to think and develop my own ideas." Those ideas not only shed light on the Canadian experience but, translated into movies for the screen, illuminate the lives of people everywhere.

"I am out there on my own,
free to think,
and develop my own ideas."

ANNE
WHEELER

Her movies focus on everyday relationships but they also delineate the joys and trials of people everywhere



PHOTOGRAPH BY GUY LAFON

AN ABIDING COMMITMENT TO THE ND AND THE NATION

BRUCE
HUTCHISON

His shrewd insights and gifted writing skills make him a pre-eminent national commentator

If he had his way, Bruce Hutchison would be perfectly content taking a short bus ride to Victoria and his summer camp at Lake Stevens just on Vancouver Island. But, during a recent long conversation on a grey afternoon, Hutchison generously shared his recollections, observations and opinions about politics and press statements. Now 88, and still writing a weekly column for *The Vancouver Sun*, Hutchison began writing political in a newspaper in 1946. Macmillan, then, was asked to work on Parliament Hill and Sir Robert Borden made him his legal counsel. He has met every Canadian prime minister of the past 73 years, as well as officials and his 15 books have helped to define and shape the Canadian identity. Although long recognized as one of Canada's most distinguished journalists, Hutchison insists that his first love has always been the outdoors. "The only thing I'm an authority on is cutting wood and growing vegetables," he says.

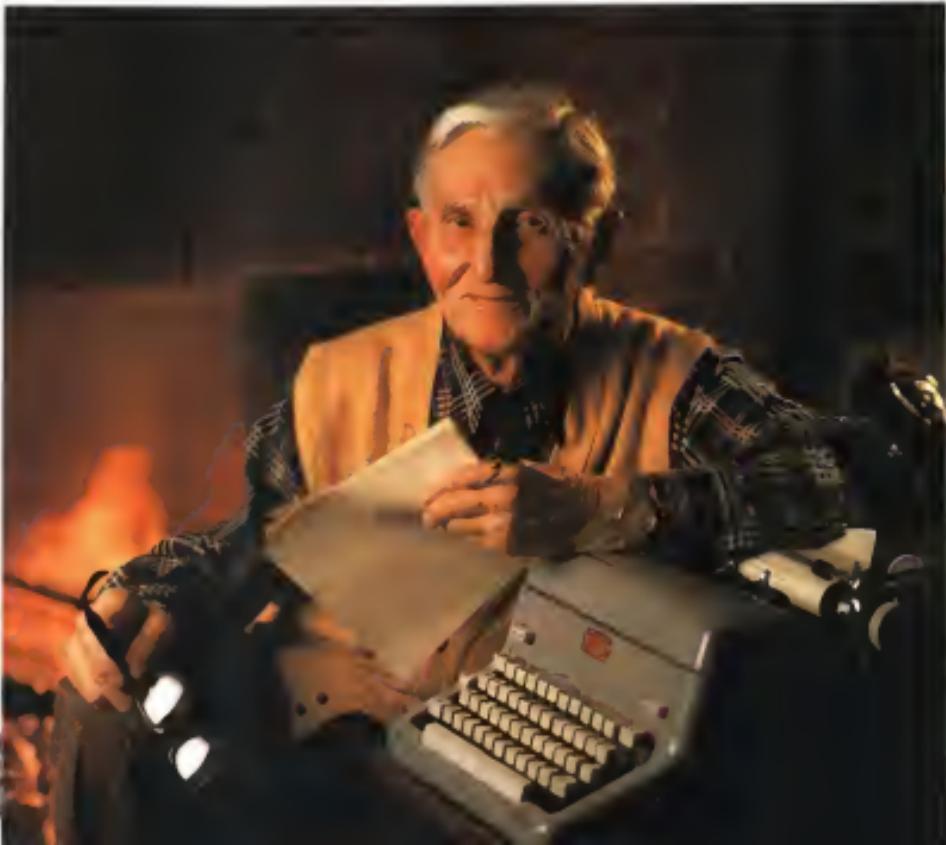
Hutchison's gifted use of the English language, his shrewd insights into the nature of political power and his insights into some of Canada's most celebrated writers have made him one of the country's most celebrated writers. He has won three Governor General's Awards for his books and three National Newspaper Awards for his journalism. Although he finished his formal schooling at age 16, he has received honorary degrees from the University of British Columbia and Yale University. But worldly success has never erased Hutchison's deep and abiding love for his home and his summer camp. That is a point that makes him eloquently and touchingly at his latest book, *A Life in the Country*, as well as in private conversation. "I was intended to be a peasant," he insists. "The only wisdom I have has come from being out of doors."

Hutchison's love of rural life and his desire for legacies make his achievements all the more remarkable. Over the decades, he has rarely spent more than a few months at a time in Ottawa, Washington or any other seat of political or economic power. Yet he has remained one of Canada's most shrewd and well-connected political writers. Hutchison served as a national director of *The Vancouver Sun* without living in that city, maintaining contact mainly by telephone. Rather than leave Victoria, he turned down opportunities to edit the *Winnipeg Free Press* and the now-defunct *Toronto Telegram*.

The spiritual and emotional centre of his life has always been the house that he and his late wife, Dorothy, built on 11 acres of land in 1959 and their 20-acre summer camp. From his rural retreat, Hutchison writes his books and the articles that adored magazine and daily newspapers. He also welcomed cabinet ministers, foreign dignitaries and fellow writers to his home and his camp.

During his long career, Hutchison has made an annual pilgrimage to Ottawa, sometimes staying for as many as three months. This year, he revisited the capital in early November and met with Michael Wilson, John Turner, Lucien Bouchard and several others. He once took a break from his Canadian career to teach a course on the debate over the Meech Lake constitutional accord. "We are now testing, in a most tragic fashion, our ability to live with the French-English duality that history has given us," he observes. "If we cannot live with it, we cannot survive as a nation." From a unique perspective close to the land, that advice will gain traction from many Canadians.

"I was intended to be a peasant. The only wisdom I have has come from being out of doors."



THE LIGHTS, SOUND AND ACTION OF COMMUNITY MAN

Bright lights, sound and live action have always been part of Edwin (Ed) Mirvish's public presence in the community. When Mirvish turned 75 last July, he celebrated his birthday at a street party in the white neighborhood around his downtown Toronto discount store, Honest Ed's. There were lights, live music and dancing. Outside the warmth of connected buildings that make up his block-long department store, neighbors drove with 22,000 light bulbs strung together in a single strand. More glowing lights punctuate his downtown theaters, the Royal Alexandra, and its adjacent restaurants. Mirvish, 76, has been after he purchased the hotel there in 1977 and renamed it the Mirvish for live drama and musical theater. And floodlights illuminate London's historic Old Vic Theatre, which he rescued and renovated in the 1980s.

Behind the lights and the action, Mirvish is a soft-spoken man with a manner that belies his success as a self-made merchant whose businesses grossed a loss of \$160 million last year. He still opens his own business and eats every weekday. He personally greets visitors at the door of his warehouse office. For his contributions to theater, he was named an officer of the Order of Canada in 1987 and a companion of the Order of the British Empire at a ceremony in Buckingham Palace last summer. But his quiet contributions to the lives of the underprivileged, including sheltered children and the best of hearing, are less widely celebrated.

Mirvish's personal life and family reflect his own humble beginnings. As a child of European Jewish immigrants who came to Canada in 1903 by way of the United States, he delivered groceries for the small family store, then quit school at 15 to work full time when his father died. Honest Ed's grew out of a small drug store that he and his wife, Anna, a former band singer, opened in 1941. He became a theater owner almost by chance 21 years later, when he purchased the Royal Alexandra because nobody else was interested and it seemed doomed to demolition. With the help of his only son, David, the theater has become a springboard for touring productions that feature talent from across Canada. His current success, the musical *Les Misérables*, is cast entirely with Canadians. "Everything I have just grew and developed," says Mirvish. "There was never any plan."

But now, Ed Mirvish has a grand plan—a Toronto arts center that will house two theaters, a gallery of modern art and a theater museum. One of the playhouses will be designed to stage experimental works by young Canadian playwrights. The gallery will display some of the 600 works of contemporary art that David Mirvish, 43, has collected. The museum will exhibit sets, props and costumes from production of the Royal Alexandra and other Canadian theaters.

The older Mirvish sees the arts-center project as a permanent contribution to Canada's cultural life, an expression of gratitude to the nation. Only in Canada, he says, could he have risen from downtown streets to be honored by the Queen in Buckingham Palace. Reflecting on his plan, Mirvish acknowledges that some of it might sound dull—"museum can be very dead place"—but he regards in vivid terms the way that he would like it to be. "Ours will be exciting," he says. Like his other public contributions to the community at large, "everything will be moving"—surrounded by lights, sound and action.

"Everything I have just grew and developed. There was never any plan."

EDWIN
(HONEST ED)
MIRVISH

After a lifetime of achievement,

Honest Ed is placing new projects to express his gratitude to Canada.



PHOTO BY MICHAEL JONES

SLAYING THE DRAGONS OF PAIN WITH LOYALTY AND LOVE

Backstage, Evelyn Hart, the Royal Winnipeg Ballet's leading dancer, fought off tears while furiously cleaning her leather shoes before a guest performance at Toronto's O'Kane Centre. Accused of bursts of anxiety before performing—despite her 13 years of experience—Hart explained that she was especially nervous that night because she was once again leaving the loss of a mother and long-time dancing partner, Frances Journeay, the Royal Winnipeg's artistic director, who died of a stroke in April. She added: "I am on my own now and I have to somehow find the courage to put all these demons aside. But I am a quaking butterfly." Later, during the prologue's first role in the classical *Giselle* with the National Ballet of Canada, Hart transformed the romantic story of the bewitched gisele into an expressive dance of lonely despair.

Despite her expressions of personal loss and anxiety, others in her company say that Hart, 33, was a focal point of strength during a year of tragedies—and a year when the Royal Winnipeg marked its 50th anniversary. Only two months after Journeay was killed, one of the company's principal male dancers, David Parpart, died when a light plane he was piloting crashed in Alaska. Company tour director Mark Perriens, for one, said that it was Hart's example of refusing to yield to despair that provided a "pillar of strength" for her fellow dancers. Hart herself says that the tragedy reaffirmed her dedication to dance. "I have come to realize that it is not the amount of love you have, but what you do with it."

It was Hart's dedication and loyalty that lifted Canada's oldest ballet company through its anniversary performances before an international audience of dance critics and fans. Hart, who joined the ballet school at 17, stood out as proud of the company's world status. Presented in its present theater only six years after the school—the school had trained as a child in Peterborough and London, Ont.—Hart quickly won international renown. In 1980, a year after her graduation, she won both a coveted gold medal and a Certificate of Exceptional Artistic Achievement at the renowned International Ballet Competition in Varna, Bulgaria. She returned to the European spotlight again in the fall, when she danced at the Royal Beauxarts Ballet Gala in Amsterdam, and was scheduled to make her debut on Dec. 23 at the Russian State Opera in Munich.

Still, with a new sense of urgency following that year's tragedies, Hart says that she is now striving for perfection. "I want to make it dance beautifully, to be the very best I can be." And the accolades of dance critics and cheering audiences are not enough to reassure Hart that she is a dedicated to her art. Says the dancer: "I'm just never comfortable that I deserve the accolades."

In fact, Hart has not changed much from the amateur daughter of a United Church minister. She admits that she was a brooding, lonely child. Friend said that she was too constantly fragile to handle the life of a ballerina. Hart says that her family disapproved her career choice. But she says that she never could consider any other option. "She has remained single. "I live for dance," she says. "I love it, I breathe it, I dedicate my life to it." She adds that, in her dancing, "comes a lot of physical and emotional pain—but it is not that the greatest things in life are been of pain. And why do determined stop, despite the pain. Evelyn Hart is creating beauty for the world and she is striving for perfection."

"I want so much to dance beautifully, to be the very best I can be."

EVELYN
HART

Nothing short of absolute perfection will satisfy a dedicated dancer of surpassing excellence



PHOTOGRAPH BY GUY LAWRENCE

THE ENERGY THAT DRIVES A NATIONAL SUCCESS STORY

From his fifth-floor office window at the top of Petro-Canada's Calgary headquarters, Wilbert (Bill) Hopper can view the sweep of the foothills west to the Rocky Mountains. To the south lies the Turner Valley, where a rich energy pool, discovered 75 years ago, is drained. Far to the west, in the north and under Canada's coastal oceans, are the petroleum industry's frontiers. It was part of Petro-Canada's mandate to explore those frontiers. But the company's vision of the Canadian corporation established by a 1960 federal law, was to make oil a Canadian presence in the international game that dimensioned Canada's oil business and to provide Ottawa with a lasting post on the industry. As a result, Petro-Canada was judged an instant success by the oil establishment, and Hopper, the executive officer from the Ottawa bureaucracy, was almost a pariah in Calgary. Against that hostility, Hopper has turned Petro-Canada into a Canadian success story.

The national oil company now is second only to Imperial Oil Ltd. as Canada's largest petroleum producer. It is active in the development of wells and the Alberta oil sands. Its red maple-leaf logo adorns gas stations from coast to coast. It is a champion seriously against a recurrence of the fiasco of embargoes and peaking crowds of 1973 and 1974, which hastened its birth under Pierre Trudeau's liberal government. Now, Hopper is intent on building the company's financial strength. The firm, which is worth an estimated \$8.5 billion, is in candidate for privatization by the Conservative government. Hopper himself says that Ottawa may decide to sell off all or part of the company. "It probably has to do with the reason why it was created," he says. "The government in the mid-1970s was not getting the information it needed to create national policies. That has changed."

His comment underlines the function that Petro-Canada and its boss, now 56, have fulfilled since they arrived in Calgary at the beginning of 1976. The Ottawa-born Hopper initially was Petro-Canada's senior vice-president, and six months later Ottawa named him president and chief executive officer. In 1979, he became chairman, as well as chief executive. Once troubled by other oil executives, Hopper last year served as president of the Canadian Petroleum Association, the lobby group for larger oil companies.

Hopper, who obtained a bachelor of science degree in geology from Amherst University in Washington and a master's degree in business administration from the University of Western Ontario in London, first worked at the oil business as a geologist for Imperial Oil in the 1960s. In the early 1980s, he was a member of the Canadian Metal Traders Board, the leading mining and smelting consultants Arthur D. Little Inc. of Cambridge, Mass. That year, Trudeau's government sought his advice on forming an oil company. "I suggested that the best place should not be the goal of a national oil company," he says. "As a result of my consulting work for the federal government, Hopper was recruited by Ottawa. "We started off at the company to do good," Hopper says, "and then we were told to do well"—a reference to a 1984 government order that the company should regard itself as an instrument of national policy and work as a "true oil operator." On that basis, he is seeking an infusion of funds, if necessary through a sale of ownership shares. The money is needed, he says, to develop new energy sources. And in that development, Bill Hopper sees the promise of expanding Petro-Canada's impressive record of success.

"I argued that the bottom line should not be the goal of a national oil company."

WILBERT HOPPER

*In the face of
carping from critics
and competitors
he directed
the growth
of a national
institution*

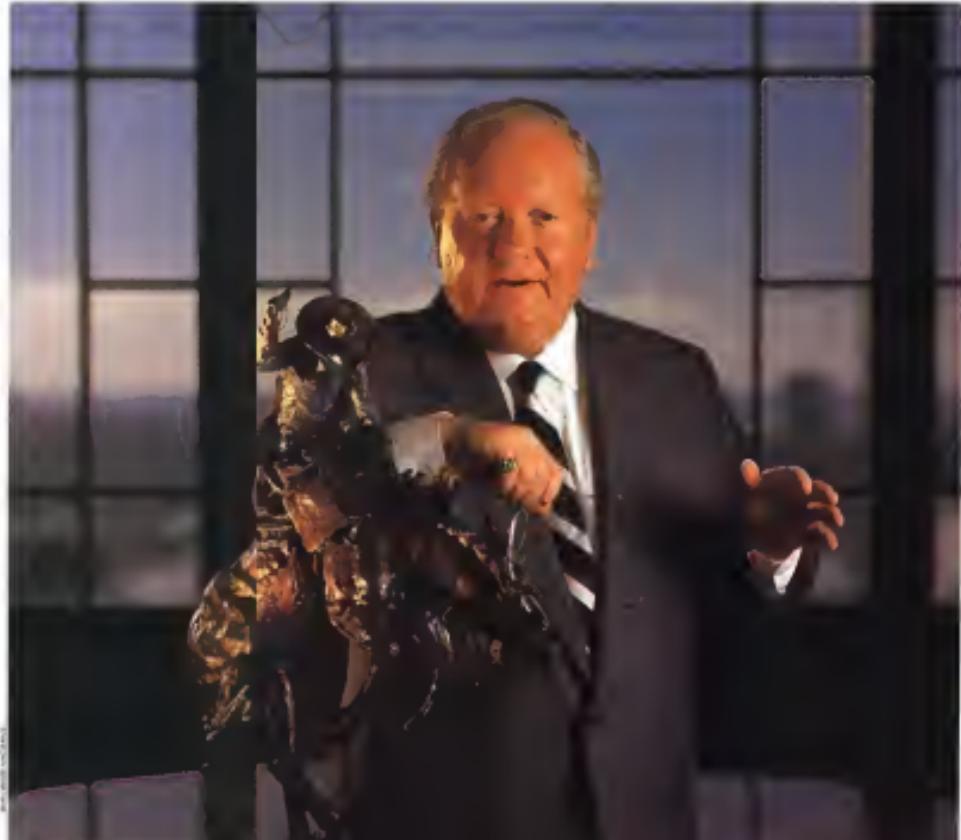


PHOTO: DAVID LIPNOWSKI

EXPLORING THE DIGNITY IN DOWNTROdden LIVES

Four years ago, when he was writing *Nights*, *Ashes* States Shovel, novelist David Adams Richards faced the deepest crisis of his career. The New Brunswick writer became damaged by readers and critics who consistently interpreted his work as bleak and depressing and his characters as manipulated falsehoods. In a dark moment, Richards, now 39, decided to quit writing and abandoned his work in progress for several months. Eventually, however, he reentered the novel, his faith, and received highly favorable reviews from the critics. Richards also won the 1988 Governor General Award for English fiction for *Mighty River*. Stephen Sondheim and the CBC plan to make the book into a television movie. He has already completed his ninth novel and is currently at work on a seventh. "I'll never quit writing now," says Richards. "If I did, it would be giving up breathing."

Although his novels have been locally focused—the characters drawn from working people along the Miramichi River in southeastern New Brunswick—Richards has earned a remarkably broad following. He has given readings across Canada and as far from his native province as New Orleans and Orlando, Fla. One of his books was translated into Russian and gained acclaim in the Soviet Union. And Richards's reputation as a powerful and original Canadian writer is growing within the academic community. He will serve as writing-in-residence at the University of Alberta in Edmonton for the 1990-1991 school year. Said Gregory Hellingstad, a professor of English and chairman of that university's writing-in-residence program: "We only go for the best writers, and he is certainly one of our best writers."

Richards was raised in a middle-class family of six children in Newcastle, N.B., a town of 3,600 at the mouth of the Miramichi. He wrote his first novel while studying English literature at St. Thomas University in Fredericton. Before completing his degree, he returned to Newcastle to write full time. After several years there, Richards and his wife, Margaret, whom he has known since high school, moved to Fredericton, where he served as writer-in-residence at the University of New Brunswick in Fredericton from 1983 to 1987. Last spring, he and his wife left the provincial capital, a government and university community, for the industrial city of Saint John. "It's much more like the Miramichi than Fredericton," says Richards. "It's more of a working-class area of the province."

His affinity for working people is reflected in the characters and the dialogue that he creates. In his own books and performances—he goes on fishing trips in the summer, in-store readings, and dances each fall—Richards is the fisherman, the woodcarver, the artist. The central figures in his novels are often poor, uneducated and unemployed. Their lives are often marred by alcoholism, poverty, and the loss of children. Critics, the Rankin says, often see his School characters with contempt and condescension. "But Richards's vision is that his down-and-douters have as much courage, integrity and dignity than those social superiors." "I am not going to like these people, when I leave and grow up with, to be honest," says Rankin. "There is a tremendous magnetism in the human spirit that has nothing to do with money or social status." For Richards, there is now no question of abandoning his compelling dedication to write about the people he knows and whose stories, in his hands, gain universal appeal.

"I'll never quit writing now.
If I did, it would be
like giving up breathing."

DAVID ADAMS
RICHARDS

*Dedication
to the writer's
craft and to
the human
spirit generates
stories with
universal appeal*



PHOTOGRAPH BY GUY LAMBERT

A MILESTONE IN MUSIC FOR A LAURIE OF SONG

As she wraps up a two-hour show at Pittsburgh's Benedum Center, Anne Murray dances over to the right corner of the stage and picks up a bunch of long-stem yellow roses. She struts across the floor of the stage tossing the flowers into the crowd. By the time she has disappeared behind the curtain, the fans at the first few rows are on their feet cheering wildly, and within moments the rest of the crowd of 2,500 has joined in a thunderous standing ovation. Then, Murray reappears, grins a knowing smile and calls out in her husky voice, "Are we having fun or what?" Just as the next round of applause is fading, she begins her final number of the night. After 28 years as a prominent entertainer, record sales of 20 million and four Grammy awards, Anne Murray can still draw with power and confidence.

In a business where today's innovators can be tomorrow's forgotten ones, Murray, 44, has proved to be remarkably durable. She says that the enjoyment her fans extract from her 30th album and continues to receive new honors. Last summer, her home town of Sympson, N.B., opened the Anne Murray Centre, a \$1.4-million tourist attraction devoted to the life and career of the singer. In the fall, Capitol Records released *Anne Murray's Greatest Hits, Vol. 2*, a collection of seven previous hits and three new songs. Murray says that she could do 200 live shows a year but has chosen to limit herself to 50 or 60. Says Murray, "I could make \$10 million a year if I wanted to, but I don't want to. I have two children I like to spend time with."

Murray says that her tour schedule generates enough to cover the costs of making a living and maintaining an eight-member band and a road crew of about 20 people, but the tours are organized to minimize the disruption of her private life with her husband, Arlene's choreographer and producer Bill Langstroth, and their children, Willow, 13, and Doves, 11. "When I was younger, I never, ever thought of myself as a singer, but I always dreamed of having children," she says. "It was always a priority."

Her season begins in late August with shows at state fairs and outdoor festivals in the United States. During the school year, she takes four weeks at a time, then spends two weeks at home in Thornehill, a suburban community north of Toronto. When she is at home, Murray works on new material for her show and often plays golf and tennis. But her priority is the family. She says that she spends most evenings helping her children with their homework. The family spends Christmas together at home, and most of each summer is spent in Nova Scotia.

Onstage—her latest tour was a nonstop swing of eight Canadian cities in the fall—the singer often reminisces easily between songs about home and her childhood. Her unapologetic references to her roots demonstrate her attachment to her native country—and reinforce Canada's attachment to her.

She herself is coming to terms with the idea that she is a Canadian institution. Bill, referring to the new Anne Murray Centre, which was funded by both the federal and Nova Scotia governments, she has said, "Das' soll ja ein Museum—'I'm not dead yet!' But Anne Murray, by her talents, in her manner, and by just being her in her music, has clearly secured a special place in the hearts of the nation."

"I could make \$10 million a year if I wanted to but I don't want to. I have two children I like to spend time with."

ANNE MURRAY

The warmth of her voice and her style have earned her a spot in the hearts of the people



THE SPLIT-SECOND SKILL OF A FIGU SKATING PRODIGY

He was introduced to thousands of Canadians in 56 cities across the country this fall as "the amazing Mr. Kurt Browning, the 1989 Men's World Figure Skating Champion." Usually, a single spotlight illuminates his solitary figure slumped over a wood-and-metal chair at center ice. This moment the upbeat music began, Browning was up swirling, soaring, leaping. During his freestyle routine, he was a shimmering point in black leather jacket, white shirt, figure-glove and blue jeans. He performed a triple jump, a beehive and his trademark quadruple jump. Everyone he performed as a star of the Champions for touring show, Browning was showered with prolonged applause. In fact, these performances were warm-ups for the 1990 world championships in Hull, Quebec, where Browning aims to become the first Canadian male ever to win a consecutive world figure skating title. But they were also simply expressions of the joy of skating, which Browning says that he feels while he is flying low above a crowd. Still only 23, Browning, who has helped him compete on international levels of veterans. He captured the Canadian senior and national championships, a first previously achieved only by Brian Orser, the 1987 world champion. Then, at Madison, Wis., Browning became the fourth Canadian to win the men's world title. Despite his success, Browning, an acknowledged expert in figure skating, is so competitive that any of the top five skaters in the world can capture the crown. But he knows that he loves the passion and intensity of world-class competition. "I have an inner confidence in myself. That says if I am the best I can be, I will probably win," he says.

When he is not competing or touring, Browning spends 5½ hours a day on the ice at Edmonton's Royal Gardens Club, training under coach Michael Janacek and choreographer Karen Cotton. There, he practices his quadruple jump, the spectacular, split-second move that Browning was the first to perform in competition. The entire action, including the jump, four revolutions and landing, takes only eight one-hundredths of a second to complete. "If my belief is right, I know it will be a sweet jump," he says. "It's like hitting a tennis ball with the sweet part of the racket."

Browning began to learn about the sweet feeling as a boy in Canmore, Alta., a town of 800 people in the foothills of the Rocky Mountains 230 km northeast of Calgary. He learned to skate at age 6 on a backyard rink flooded by his father, a hunting guide who is now retired. Until he was 15, Browning was a stick, high-scoring centre in minor hockey and he took up figure skating to improve his hockey skills. He gave up hockey to avoid injury and because figure skating had become no time-consuming. But he still combines his power as an athlete and a competitor with his gifts as an entertainer.

Browning, who lives in Edmonton with his older brother, Wade, and his dancing women he meets in the skating world, regards skating as work. When he steps onto the ice for a competition, he says that he feels he is on vacation. "I love being in front of a crowd," he says. And the crowds have come to love him. After every appearance with the Champions for the show, the skater was mobbed by teenage girls for autographs. Now, whether he wins or loses in Hull, the many people who have studied him know that Kurt Browning has already elevated the sport of skating to exciting new heights of artistry.

KURT BROWNING

The sheer joy of flying free, zipping through the power and the art of his dazzling performances on skates



"I have an inner confidence in myself that says if I am the best I can be, I will probably win."



JOHN BROWN

CANADA

STORMY WATERS

PLANT CLOSURES AND A HIGH-SEAS CHASE DRAW ATTENTION TO THE STRUGGLING ATLANTIC FISHERY

During just two weeks before Christmas, the grim news spread through the little eastern Newfoundland community of Witless Bay: Gaptoe Richard, a clerk in Taylor's Market on Conception Bay, was at home when he learned of the Monday morning announcement by National Sea Products Ltd. that the company would close its fish plant—the town's single industry—by April, 1990, because of declining profits and depleted fish stocks. Said Richard: "My girlfriend was in the cafeteria when the plant and the phone ran right away." Conception Bay High School, economics teacher Wayne West said that the report "travelled through the school" minutes after it was. Orders had it at the source. And the 1,300 townpeople assumed to share a similar reaction: "If the plant goes down, everybody goes down with it," said Thomas Hanlon, 42, a father of three and one of the 700 plant workers who will lose their job.

By year's end, the decision by Canada's largest fish company to cut a total of 1,500 jobs from the Conception Bay plant in North Sydney, N.S., and St. John's, Nfld., was only

the 13-country European Community (EC) revealed that, in 1989, it intends to take three times more fish from international waters off Newfoundland than recommended under quotas negotiated by the North Atlantic Fisheries Organisation, a 15-country intergovernmental agency to which 12 members belong. Said a senior Ottawa official involved in Atlantic Canadian issues: "It has been a very tough year."

Highlighting the fierce competition for decreasing fish stocks was last week's dramatic encounter between the 386-foot Canadian dragger vessel Saguenay and the 132-foot Pacific, Mass., scallop dragger Concord. On Monday, the Saguenay ordered the Concord, one of 15 U.S. vessels recently spotted by Canadian surveillance agents in Canadian waters twice fined for fishing while in hot pursuit of the American vessel. For another, President George Bush signed a bill banning the import of small lobsters from Canada, a move that will cost lobster fishermen in Atlantic Canada at least \$20 million annually. Then

National Sea Products plant in St. John's, Nfld.
Photo: T. R. HODGSON

are already deep sleep reductions in fish quotas. The quota for northern cod, for one, the minister of the Minister of Fisheries and Oceans, said last week, will be lowered to 180,000 tons in 1990, down from 230,000 tons this year. Said Harold Thatteys, former fish chief with the EC: "That forces [Canadian] fishers away from us."

That's not all. The minister of fisheries and oceans sent a letter of protest to U.S. authorities that was the first of two angry letters from Ottawa to Washington last week. The second is a letter from Prime Minister Brian Mulroney directly to Bush criticizing

300 feet ahead of the Concord's bow.

Still, the Canadians refused to stop. It triggered on its home port, where spokesman for the U.S. National Marine Fisheries Service and its actions would be investigated. If found guilty of bringing an illegal catch into the United States, the Canadian fishers would be fined a maximum \$11,680—a fraction of the maximum \$750,000 for prescribed under Canadian law. Meanwhile, state department officials maintained the incident. One official told *Maclean's* jetty, given the "grand scope" of the relationship between Canada and the United States, "it shouldn't be more than an incident."

But to others, the George Bush administration and indeed the whole issue of U.S. policy—was clearly for more than a mere incident. It took place at a time when Canadian fishermen

are now law restricting Canadian lobster imports to the United States. Under the legislation, intended as a conservation measure to protect the U.S. East Coast lobster fishery, no live lobster can be sold as the United States if it is smaller than three inches in length, measured from the back of the head to the base of the tail. Canadian regulations allow lobsters to be harvested if they measure two inches. Said Rex Garrison, 68, a lobster fisherman in Somers, N.Y., near Rochester: "It has been the same for years. Things are hard enough without this."

Meanwhile, International Trade Minister John Crosbie said that Canada would challenge the law through the dispute-settlement mechanism of the Free Trade Agreement, under which disagreements between countries can be resolved by arbitration panel.

Indeed, Donald Burney, Canada's ambassador to Washington, immediately contacted his U.S. trade counterparts on establishing a trade-dispute settlement panel on lobsters. But the government has no such mechanism—and little leverage—at dealing with EC members fishing outside of Canada's 200-mile limit. This year, the North Atlantic Fisheries Organisation recommended a 15,000-ton target for the European fishing community in 1990. Instead, the EC last week proposed a quota of 90,000 tons. In Brussels last week, External Affairs Minister Joe Clark said that the increasing environmental laws, including

the European Community's strict environmental laws, by overthrowing Clark did not say he was gratified that the EC had reduced its quota from last year's 160,000 tons—but fisheries strictly limited them than he did of that because of depleted stocks that he told a news conference. "We have a long way to go."

For Atlantic fisheries, now awaiting expectations by a second major competitor, Fisheries Products International Ltd., Clark's comments may have sounded like an understatement. Some of them say that only a major change of policies will save the fishery. Meanwhile, Minister pledged "solid and generous" assistance for depleted fish-plant workers, and Nova Scotia Premier John Buchanan arranged a last-minute rescue of the Conception Bay vessel. But it appeared at worst that that there would be no pro-Canadian reprisals. And until the fish return, many environmentalists, like Gertie, that have been maintained for centuries by the beauty of the sea, clearly fear a bleak future.

GLEN ALLEN is Conception Bay's DPA

in Ottawa and MARY MACKENZIE

in Washington

National Notes

NEW SPENDING CUTS

Finance Board president Robert de Groot introduced a series of new spending cuts totaling \$3.4 billion over three years. The cuts, presented as anticipated announcement the week that the government will reduce the rate of its proposed Goods and Services Tax by seven per cent from the previously announced rate per cent—as anticipated that would reduce expected annual government revenues by \$5 billion. Included in the current plan, saving as much as \$700,000 annually by closing five provincial subsidies and a proposed foreign branch, and by raising prices and reducing operating hours in the revenue department, • saving up to \$1.1 billion through the sale of two of the government's eight Gullfoss pits.

• consider \$100 million implementation costs to the government's strict east-west highway and delivery route \$3 billion in concessions planned for residents of the Prime Minister and the Governor General,

• causing \$20 million higher fees on some government services, including immigration and visitor visa applications, national parks entrance fees and new fees for processing student loans;

• ending the \$175-million annual subsidy to Canada Post but introducing new, user-supported support for Canadian publishers.

RETIREE POLE VENDRE ZAHM

BC Premier William Vander Zalm said that he would consider his future as Second Credit leader after his party lost a provincial election to the sur at the offshoot Victoria's riding of Oak Bay-Gordon Head—the party's only straight by-election loss. Vander Zalm said that he would announce his intentions as early January.

UNDER INVESTIGATION

RCMP Commissioner Norman Lester told the House of Commons justice committee that 35 MPs and senators are under investigation for alleged offences under the Criminal Code and the Canadian Elections Act. Lester added that, since 1985, a total of 36 senators and senators from all three national parties had been investigated.

THICKSKIN PROFIT

Twenty-seven Canadian traders converged on Rivière-du-Loup, N.B., to protest against the \$800,000 bill imposed on Quebec trucker Edward Blakstad. Blakstad was charged with arbitrary manslaughter after his tractor-truck crashed a police cruiser, killing two state troopers and a prisoner.

FIGHTING OFF HASTY CHANGE

GORBACHEV RESISTS THE RADICAL POLITICAL REFORMS THAT CONTINUE TO FLOWER IN EASTERN EUROPE

most daily newspaper, criticized Rybalev's remarks. Declared the newspaper: "Injustice is probably the main feeling influencing the atmosphere in our society."

In sharp contrast to the Kremlin's resistance, Soviet ruling Communists agreed last week to submit their own political program. And in Czechoslovakia, where new Prime Minister Václav Klaus formed a cabinet with a majority of non-Communists, the party

and the opposition Civic Forum movement announced last week that they had agreed to purge the 380-member parliament of old-guard Communists. They also said that, after that action, parliament would elect a new president to replace Gustav Husák, who resigned under popular pressure last month. And, however, it remains unclear whether parliament would approve the deal when it meets this week or instead vote to hold democratic presidential elections. And in Hungary, liberal Communist party leader György Lászlo struggled to retain

control of the country at the helm of the Soviet-dominated coalition government.

Gya faced a difficult task because of increasingly radical demands by pro-democracy demonstrators. Having achieved most of their demands, protesters called for parliamentary elections. A large crowd called "György, a simple farmer!" But they were outnumbered by a right group that banded under the pro-government protesters, yelled "Down with it!"

Meanwhile,

for the first time in two years, more than 165 people died in attacks by the pro-Western People's Liberation Front, part of the Solidarnosc campaign to topple the socialist government of Prime Minister Tadeusz Mazowiecki in the mainly Catholic Polish city of Katowice. In the east, more than 150 people died in street battles between right-wing groups from the predominantly Hindu Tamil community

THE DEATH OF AN ACTIVIST

For nearly seven years, he lived in internal exile in the Soviet city of Gorky, surviving Soviet trouble, hunger strikes and the harsh denunciation of Kremlin officials. But when Andrei Sakharov died last week of an unexpected heart attack at 68, his passing sparked a display of both public and official sorrow. When Moscow broke into tragic programing to announce the death of the nuclear physicist who helped develop the Soviet hydrogen bomb in 1953 and was a Nobel Peace Prize in 1975 for his human rights campaigning, Vitaly Korotkin, a senior member of the ruling Politburo, called Sakharov "one of the greatest scientists in this century and one of our leading social figures." And the Congress of People's Deputies, to which Sakharov was elected

last April, honored him with a moment of silence. "We have lost a piece of our hearts," declared Boris Litvinov, a language colleague at the Soviet Academy of Sciences. "He was a man of absolute accuracy and purity."

With bushy-patched voice and foul built, Sakharov seemed more likely to arouse suspicion than compassion. He first joined official service in the 1940s and early 1950s to work on the country's secret program. In the late 1950s, he began sharply criticizing Soviet human rights abuses. Kremlin officials were so angered that they did not allow him to travel to the U.S. to pick up the Nobel Prize, and, in 1980, after he denounced the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, they banished him to Gorky. He remained there until December, 1989, when



Sakharov's man of purity

power, having had a field of telegram supporting radical reform. Two days later, his wife, Irina Dostoevskaya, found him dead in her study. "Few people have loved their country more," Canadian Ambassador Vernon Turner, "and suffered more for it."

ANTHONY WILSON-SMITH in Moscow



Bulgarian demonstrators in Sofia. Mladenev is moving quickly to avoid a crisis

World Notes

A NEW LEADER IN CHILE

After 10 years of military rule, Chileans elected Patricio Aylwin, a 71-year-old civilian who heads a 17-party coalition, as their new president. In March, he will succeed President Augusto Pinochet, the military leader who has held power since the armed forces overthrew the elected Marxist government of Salvador Allende in September, 1973. Pinochet was forced to call the election after losing a plebiscite in October, 1988, as extending his rule.

FORCED REPARATIONS

Thousands of Vietnamese in Hong Kong detainees, tortured migrants and wives brought to prison the forced repatriation to Vietnam of 51 Viet Cong from the camp. Despite severe international criticism, Beijing officials said that they have begun flying Viet Cong from the Crown colony back to Hong Kong since 67,000 of them have overextended the capacity of Hong Kong's detention facilities.

SEI LAMIAN VIOLENCE

At least 318 people were killed in Sri Lanka in two separate civil wars raging across the island. In southern areas, more than 165 people died in attacks by the pro-Western People's Liberation Front, part of the Solidarnosc campaign to topple the socialist government of Prime Minister Tadeusz Mazowiecki in the mainly Buddhist Buddhist region. In the east, more than 150 people died in street battles between right-wing groups from the predominantly Hindu Tamil community

AN AMERICAN GOES HOME

U.S. church worker Jennifer Caicedo was deported from El Salvador after a military judge ruled that there was sufficient evidence to hold her in prison. Caicedo, 28, was arrested on Nov. 24 and later charged for allegedly smuggling weapons for leftist rebels at her San Salvador home. She denied the charge.

PHILIPPINE ATTACKS

Guards exploded cocktails the home of a U.S. diplomat and an American Embassy housing complex in Manila, the Philippine capital, injuring one person. And Philippine officials were investigating the possible role of rebel rebels in the attack, which occurred one day after loyalists, with U.S. military help, had driven a coup attempt against President Corazon Aquino. Within days, rebel soldiers in large, dare, drove reports that they were planning another overthrow campaign.

MALEY NEMETH and ANTHONY WILSON. MALEY is in Moscow. SEE MASTERSHIP in Gettysburg and JOHN MULHOLLAND in Prague

CONNAUGHT'S FOREIGN SALE

POLITICAL CRITICISM IS RISING OVER THE SALE OF CANADA'S FAMOUS VACCINE-MAKER TO FRANCE'S INSTITUT MERIEUX

For many Canadians, the sale amounts to a devastating attack on Canada's struggling high-technology sector. But for others, including the more market-oriented, the sale of Federal Connaught Laboratories Inc. of Toronto to the French-owned pharmaceutical Institut Méruex was a timely rescue of a seriously troubled vaccine manufacturer. Last week, after lengthy delays, when Investment Canada finally approved the successful \$67-million Méruex bid for Connaught, along with a record \$144-million bid for the Swiss-U.S. consortium of Glaxo-Geigy Ltd. and Chiron Corp., it ended one of the most contentious episodes in Canadian technology history. Still, the issues raised by the Méruex takeover are not likely to fade quickly. Declared Liberal industry critic James Peterson as he headed Connaught's defense last week: "What Canadian manufacturers [Prime Minister Brian Mulroney] are prepared to sacrifice?" Mulroney replied that protectionism "sets a Wall of China around Canada."

Nationalistic sentiment supporting the 75-year-old Connaught Laboratories runs deep, because it became one of the world's main producers of smallpox, diphtheria, tetanus, and the government was weighing with two conflicting policies—use that protects Canada at open for business and another that seeks to

Martin: a contentious takeover episode with issues not likely to die quietly



curtail development of Canadian-based technology companies. That conflict centred on Industry Minister Harvey Andrus, because investment in Canada is intended to protect Canadian industry from foreign takeover that are not beneficial to the country. Andrus said that he would have preferred a Canadian purchaser, but none came forward. He denied that he faced "outgoing policies and talk [Macrae's] that he delayed his decision because 'I wanted to prove to myself that Connaught needed a savior.'"

The oilier's approval of the decision by Investment Canada was a difficult one, according to officials involved in the process. According to the government, it was weighing with two conflicting policies—one that protects Canada at open for business and another that seeks to

protect Canadian interests in Connaught

great staff, but it does not pay much on the table for employees." Many investors seemed to agree with King. Within 24 hours of the government's decision, most shareholders had rejected the Glaxo-Geigy bid, but welcomed this week to Méruex's richer offer. By week's end, Méruex owned 99.4 per cent of outstanding Connaught shares, creating the world's largest vaccine producer but leaving the company under the indirect control of the French government, which owns about 55 per cent of Méruex's parent company.

Investing said Connaught will benefit from the sale of its 40 per cent interest in the Montreal-based company. Connaught will also profit from market share on a number of brands, and although it is the leading seller of diphtheria drug in North America, Connaught is now losing its control over its market to a stronger U.S. product. And it is experiencing technical problems at the commercial production of its new, more potent polio vaccine.

In addition to technical problems, morale is also low at Connaught. Many of its 1,259 employees, who are working in areas of research where they have no assignments, say they fear they will lose their jobs because of the merger. And one vice-president in the company last week, who wished to remain anonymous, "The department Christiane [parties] have been pretty gloomy." But, while others are clearly worried, King said that his position is not threatened. Even if he does not have a so-called golden parachute, consisting of cash, stock options and benefits, will provide him with a cushion worth more than \$2 million.



Meanwhile, economic nationalists are monitoring Méruex's progress in meeting its obligations to Investment Canada. After Investment Canada's initial rejection of the takeover, Méruex improved its offer by promising to enhance its original proposal for research spending at Connaught. It also pledged to build a new \$100-million biotechnology centre in Mississauga, Ont. As well, it pledged to research 35 per cent of Connaught's spending on advanced technologies and to guarantee that, in the event of a future shutdown, Canadian workers get immediate access to replacement supplies. And May 1, Kenner, Ontario, will be the trade and technology center, until Méruex don't do its intends to make any future funding to Connaught conditional on Méruex's fulfilling its commitments to the laboratory.

According to Méruex's chief operating officer, Jean-Pierre Macrae, Méruex has guaranteed Investment Canada that the company will remain Canadian in many ways. The new board of 10 directors will have five Canadians, Connaught independent of Méruex and five Méruex nominees, some of whom will also be Canadian. Although the chairman will be a Méruex representative, the company has pledged that any decision affecting "the essential Canadian identity" of Connaught would require approval from two-thirds of the board.

Company executives have also undertaken to maintain Connaught's presence in Connaught through a share offering. In the spring, Méruex will offer Connaught institutional investors, such as pension funds, any Connaught shares that it owns above 50 per cent it needs to get into voting control. And within 36 months, it has agreed to sell up to 49 per cent of Méruex to Canadian investors.

Still, some analysts say that Macrae, and the Méruex offer to sell shares to Canadian investors, is simply a ploy to raise maximum revenue because no outside investor would pay a takeover-offered \$75 per share for Connaught.

But, according to government officials, the investment and political review process that led to Connaught's future has its own benefits. They describe it as an useful test case that can be applied when the ownership of other advanced-technology companies is contested. And Dr. James Salk, developer of the Salk vaccine and now professor at international research at the Salk Institute in La Jolla, Calif., said that the added research strength in the marriage of Méruex and Connaught would lead to the production of an inexpensive diphtheria-pertussis-tetanus-polio vaccine and help rid the world of the deadly disease. From that perspective, the loss of Connaught may be an easier pill for some Canadians to swallow.

ANN WALMSLEY

Business Notes

TRADE BALANCE REFORMS

Statistics Canada reported that Canada's overall merchandise trade balance in October showed a deficit for the first time in 22 years, owing to many countries' fears of a possible recession. The trade deficit, which is making Canada export more imports, is exports. In October, Canada imported \$121 million more than it sold abroad, compared with a surplus of \$124 million in September.

A HOMECOMING FOR RABA

Toronto-based magnate Thomas Beta Sr., 75, who controls the world's largest shoe manufacturer, returned to his native Connaughtland for the first time since leaving the country in 1940. In talks with Canadian and government officials, Beta was expected to discuss the possibility of again managing Procter & Gamble's largest shoe store, which his company owned before it was nationalized after the Second World War.

500 LAYOFFS EXTENDED

General Motors of Canada Ltd. announced that it will extend for another week the five-day layoff of 31,260 workers at its assembly plants in Oshawa and Scarborough, Ont., due to worse-than-expected fall car and truck sales.

ASPER WINS CONTROL OF GLOBAL

In a unusual court-ordered auction, Waterloo communications millionaire James J. Asper, president Paul Martin and Global Networks Corp. became the sole owners of the Toronto-based network. bids started at \$125 million, but the final selling price, estimated at \$90 million, was not disclosed.

CAMPBELL'S TROUBLES MOUNT

Belgian-based Campa Corp. reported a \$43-million loss for the nine months ended Oct. 31, and raised the spectre of bankruptcy for two of its debt-ridden retailing subsidiaries. In filings to the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, Campa reported that Federal Department Stores Inc. and Allied Stores Corp. may fail to meet debt repayments due next year.

CIRBANE BUYS BROTHER

Oshawa Canada, the largest U.S.-owned bank operating in Canada, announced that it has purchased for an estimated \$100 million Toronto-based Circle Baker & Co. Ltd., Canada's oldest stockbroker, founded in 1877.



A vintage year for greed and stupidity

BY PETER C. NEWMAN

The year was a vintage year for greed and stupidity at the top. The year by Canadian corporate executives to sacrifice their self-interests became a catastrophe.

Corporate observers concluded at the year's end that any corporate beachhead would result—apart from managing the winning chief executive officer's ego—near bankruptcy, poison pills and Pac-Man defenses were the favored business weapons and more companies resembled the acquisitive firms. During the first six months of 1989 alone, there were 250 takeover deals announced—that's 21 per cent more than for the first half of 1988. Instead of partnerships which ended in their names, much of the money was now being raised by something called leveraged financing, a form of high-risk, high-rewarded financing power to all parties, which in plain English seemed to mean that was only one step from the boomerang.

Individual salaries of some of the highest flyers spiraled to breathtaking levels. Inducted American jazz-band creator Michael Milken declared a personal income of \$1.3 billion for the past five years. In 1987 alone, he made \$600 million, more than all but 66 American corporations, owing some McDonald's Corp., which posted a profit of \$600 million.

The pure Canadian example of that dubious trend in astronomical salaries was Frank Stronach, the eccentric chairman of Magna International Inc., who would get 40 per cent of the votes although he owned only about 2.5 per cent of the company's stock. The day before, he told his shareholders that Magna had netted profits of \$30.6 million on sales of \$1.9 billion—and claimed that they total only by selling off real estate assets. Stronach himself received a 30-per-cent raise which brought his earnings to \$1.175 million, plus \$200,534 to underwrite his life insurance. The company lost \$9.5 million in the first quarter of the current fiscal year and does not expect a turnaround until 1991.

Companies vanished in the acquisitive rush, salaries spiraled to breathless levels and a lot of prominent people showed their true colors.

The galore punctuates that allow corporate executives to leave out of their pay after dividends to retain with lavish new grubstakes reached obscene proportions. Werner Communications Inc., chaired by Steven Boas, had himself and senior staff \$10-million salaries; Jeanne and John Thompson, the Toronto-based former CEO of Nationalwest executive officer, collected \$44.5 million for the failure of his self-generated takeover bid for his own company. One of the richest Canadian parasites was last summer's \$1.3-million bonus paid to William James, former chairman of Polkardis Inc., after the Nevada takeover that was on top of his salary, which totalled \$1.7 million the previous year.

Apart from their gross lessons, a lot of prominent people and companies did and will a lot of dumb things. The choice was difficult, but I think we are the sommeliers for some of the duds:

Dumb Canadian Corporate Movie George Gorham, ditching his 15-year-old name, which had become an synonym of acquisitive insanity in the country, for the traditional and, in Canadian terms, largely meaningless Great & Son.

Dumbest Reason for an Incessant Acti Clam by the lowly Board of Optometry. Easier than that one of their members, Gary Fisher, "had legitimate reason" for asking women to take off during eye examinations. The board explained Fisher was "simply checking the spine curvature" related to eye problems.

Dumbest Canadian Political Comment Any pronouncement by B.C. Premier Bill Vander Zalm. For example, his reason for vetoing distribution of a government-sponsored anti-prevention video: "This is simply an ad for condoms. Gee, I think if people viewed the ad, they'd be running off to buy a supply."

Dumbest Canadian Business Comment Robert Campbell, following the usage of his financial techniques (borrowed and paid) from some of the other American business masters—only a few months before his empire collapsed: "If Premier Michael Wilson could balance his budget in this way, Canada would all be very happy."

Dumbest Creditors Giga Investors. The very same week that former Prudential Group Ltd. chairman Donald Gorrie was charged with seven criminal offences flowing out of the collapse of his financial services conglomerate, he was spending \$180,000 renting his hilly cottage across Cameron Lake, northwest of Etobicoke. As well as owning those other houses worth at least \$6 million, Gorrie managed to stash away about \$5 million in U.S. and Swiss bank accounts before the department of consumer and corporate affairs charged him with misleading representations, which caused 87,000 small investors to lose their savings.

Second-Dumbest Creditability Giga Investors. Vancouver tycoon Murray Friesen has never had much trouble finding gold mines, but few believed his overblown predictions. In August, after he whipped up a public buying frenzy in his various ventures, including his flagship firm, Prime Resources Corp., stock market trading records revealed that he was actually losing a net worth of up to 7 million of his own holdings. Now we know.

Dumbest Announcement of Money Invasion by Chinese Investors: "I like them. Most of them are nice, simple people. It isn't their fault that they've got all this money"—Gordis Feldman, sales consultant with Toronto-based Master Real Estate.

Dumbest Comment by George Bush: Dreading the Alaska oil pipeline against environmentalists who claim it will interfere with caribou migration, "The caribou last it. They rub up against it and have babies. There are more caribou in Alaska than you can shake a stick at." Such pronouncements—and his inability to take hold of world events on the move—have not disengaged his critics. Before he was elected, John Dailey, then press secretary to presidential hopeful Jack Kemp, and of Bush, "When he needs to stand like Ronald Reagan, he looks smaller than I do, when he stands next to Michael Gorbachev, he looks like a button tree." \$80, that's lesser than the description by Texas Agriculture Commissioner Jim Highfill of Vice-President Dan Quayle: "He looks like he's got a disease."

It was the last of year

PRESS

Buying the Times

The Globe and Mail takes over a competitor

The decision was expected, but not the way in which it emerged. Late in October, Toronto-based Southern Inc. had announced plans to sell its money-losing *Financial Times* of Canada. By early last week, editorial and management at the Times had expected that the *Globe and Mail* would buy the 75-year-old business weekly. Still, most of the *Times*' editors and writers were still in the office when the *Globe*'s takeover was first announced, but four or five early afternoon on CBC-TV's *Newsweek* channel. Later in the day, *Globe* publisher A. Ray MacGregor arrived at the *Times* offices to make it official. He announced that Thomson Newspapers Corp., owner of the *Globe*, had purchased the financially troubled *Times* from Southern for an undisclosed sum, estimated among industry observers at about \$20 million.

One of the new owner's first acts was to dismiss publisher and editor John MacLachlan,



MacGregor: a fierce circulation war

47, who took the paper through an extensive overhaul two years ago. Robert Hyland, the *Times'* new publisher, said that there would be no further immediate changes in the *Times'* 30-member editorial staff. For his part, managing editor Michael Posner said that he hoped the new owners would be able to improve the weekly's financial situation. Said Posner: "I think this will do good things for the *Times* and its visibility in the marketplace."

The sale marked a strategic withdrawal by Southern from the print circulation war that had been waged for the past two years by three Toronto-based business publications: the weekly *Times*, the *Globe and Mail* (now *Financial Times* and *Financial Post*, which is owned by the Toronto Star Publishing Corp.), the *Financial Times* of London and *Guardian* (both held by *Financial Times* Ltd.). The *Times* was founded in 1913, a weekly with a circulation of 10,000. Industry observers said that the purchase of the *Times* appeared to prevent the weekly from launching the *Financial Times* in Canada, with a chance to improve its competitive position.

The key question was how the *Globe* would choose to use its new acquisition. Hyland, who was recruited from her job as the *Globe*'s director of information and marketing services, said that the *Globe* planned no major changes at the *Times* until it had done extensive research. In the past, *Globe and Mail* executives have indicated that they were considering a Sunday

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1989 1990 1991

edition of their newspaper, which currently publishes six days a week. Hyland discussed reports that the *Times* might serve as a vehicle for launching the *Globe* into the Sunday market in the near future. "This is not a Sunday *Globe and Mail*," he said.

The sale of the *Times* demanded a costly attempt by Southern to capture a wider market for the paper, which by 1987 had a circulation of only 120,000. In January 1988, Southern launched a revamped version of the *Times*, with a distinctive new layout and a heavier emphasis on analytical and feature articles. Although many journalists expressed admiration for the redesigned *Times*, it did not attract a large new readership. Macfarlane blamed intense competition and swelling demand for investment news following the stock market crash of October 1987. By last week, the *Times'* weekly circulation stood at 118,000, compared with

218,000 for the *Post's* weekend edition.

The *Times'* efforts to carve out a position in a highly contested marketplace was a costly enterprise. The paper lost more than \$10 million in 1988 and 1989. Southern officials said that the firm, which is currently in the midst of a corporate reorganization aimed at improving sales volume and reducing the company's vulnerability to a possible takeover, was no longer prepared to lose money on the paper. Ted Brian Dutton, Southern's director of investor and corporate communications, "If we had the luxury of unlimited time and financial resources, we would have stuck with it. But we don't."

In the wake of Macfarlane's purchase, some *Times* staff members said that they feared the departure of Macfarlane might signal the *Globe's* intention to change dramatically the *Times'* thrust in the future. That could involve shifting the *Times* away from its present broad

coverage of financial news to an investment-oriented publication.

Some industry observers said that the *Times* may indeed need another overhaul if it is to become a money-making concern. Said Dennis Leach, communications analyst with the Toronto investment house of Deacon Morgan McEwan Russas, "Up to now, the *Times* hasn't served a large enough segment of the national advertising market to live as a belly full." A Sunday business paper, he added, would make sense for the *Globe* because it would not threaten the paper's existing Report on Business advertising revenues. Meanwhile, at the *Times'* offices, editors said that the recent periodical reorganization and turmoil within the paper would not affect editorial quality. "Gordie, it was business as usual at the *Financial Times*—for the time being, at least."

DAVID TODD



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ENVIRONMENT

Unpopular packaging

Fast-food containers are under attack

Employees at a Toronto outlet of McDonald's Restaurants of Canada Ltd. expressed surprise, but co-operated, when Frank de Jong, a 24-year-old elementary schoolteacher, made his request. He wanted a list of fish and french fries served as the dinner plate that he had brought with him, rather than in the familiar plastic foam box that McDonald's normally uses. De Jong and about 500 other people took part in a protest organized by the environmentally minded Ontario Green party at 12 McDonald's outlets across Ontario late last month. It was part of a campaign against the use of a family of chemicals called chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), which scientists say are destroying the earth's protective ozone layer. Similar protests have taken place in other North American and European cities. Sad Stuart Parise, a Green party member who helped a grassroots effort at McDonald's protests in 15 B.C. locations in September.

"Even if we stopped producing CFCs tomorrow,

there's a large only a decade or so away

the ozone layer will stay at a point where

it can't support human life."

The concern against fast-food packaging has coincided with growing efforts by environmentalists and relatives to cut back on the use of chlorofluorocarbons. Used in the production of plastic foam packaging, in aerosols and in aerosol sprays, the chemicals escape into the stratosphere during manufacturing processes, or from leaks in defense or discarded refrigerators. The chlorofluorocarbons eventually reach the stratosphere, where the sun heats them there, causing chlorine to escape and damage the ozone layer, which protects life on earth from the sun's potentially deadly ultraviolet rays. Scientists say that, during the past 10 years, the ozone layer has thinned out by about two per cent in the Northern Hemisphere and about five per cent in the Southern Hemisphere. Since 1987, Canada and nearly 100 other nations have agreed to a protocol devised in Montreal that calls for a 50-per cent reduction in the production and use of CFCs by 1998 and a total ban in production two years later.

For their part, officials at McDonald's Restaurants of Canada Ltd. say that they have not used CFCs in making food packaging since 1987. Instead, their fast-food boxes are made of the chemically similar CFCs but are made of alternatives to the ozone layer. As a result, a fast-food outlet in Mississauga, Ont., early in 1990 will begin recycling plastic containers from 18 McDonald's restaurants there to produce material for making such articles as loose posts, flowerpots and park benches. The objective is to reduce

the amount of garbage produced by the company's operations. Mississauga manufacturers say that the use of CFCs is declining rapidly. Peter Acton, vice-president of Toronto-based

Alfred-Signal of Canada Inc., one of the country's largest CFC producers, said that Canadian production of the substance is expected to drop from 10,000 tonnes by 1990 to about 27,600 tonnes. Acton said the firm would also reduce its total CFC production by the year 2000, 50 per cent, with evidence of damage to the ozone layer mounting, providers are likely to keep up the pressure for a more rapid phasing out of CFCs. "What are we doing?" asked de Jong. "Playing with the ozone layer? to see how much we can destroy and survive?"

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Rearview relations

Actors excel in a sensitive southern drama

DRIVING MISS DAISY
Directed by Bruce Beresford

As southern Jewish matrons and their black chauffeur grow old together in Georgia, it is a descriptively simple story, plainly played and reportedly acted. But below its quiet surface, there is a strong undercurrent of concern: a story of race, loyalty and respect. As a Pulitzer Prize-winning play, *Driving Miss Daisy* has been successfully staged across North America since an off-Broadway production in 1983. Now, its author, American playwright Alfred Uhry, has managed to preserve the integrity of his script with his own screen adaptation. And Australian director Bruce Beresford, who brought a fresh eye to the American South with *Tender Mercies* (1983) and *Crimes of the Heart* (1982), makes the story's transition to the screen seem at easy

and intimate as a close-down country lane.

In the movie, Morgan Freeman returns to the role of the chauffeur. Here, which he played in the original New York City stage show. And whereas actress Jessica Tandy portrays her kindly employer, Daisy, with some bluster and a sense of her own dignity and warmth, he is more like the ragged yet of a servant who understands more than he does express. His shuffling gait, his hoarse, sequenced "Daisy" and his apprehensive laugh add hidden layers of wisdom.

Meanwhile, Beresford's understanding director builds tension without a trace of artificial suspense. And documentary reality is woven throughly into the film with a nod to Atlanta's civil rights leader, Martin King. A remembrance of one of King's speeches on the kind of justness that underlies the awkward bond between Daisy and Hoke. The obstacle to equality, for sure, is not just the acts of bad people, but "the appalling blindness and indifference of the good people." In *Driving Miss Daisy*, that silence speaks volumes.

BRIAN D. ZIMMERMAN

year-old widow, to drive as her chauffeur. Daisy at first steadfastly refuses to accept her new servant and remands his presence.

The patient, benevolent Bobo (James Drury) who finally agrees to take Daisy as passenger, is true, she tries to win his devotion with measured affection, but she remains blind to her own desecrated pedigree. And even after her local synagogue has been bombed by extremists, she persists in denying that, as a Jew, she, too, is a target of southern bigotry.

The two right-wronged women in the background, forming the subplot for an old-couple drama that dovetails smoothly from Daisy to pageant. Here is the story's heart and soul. And Freeman plays him with great dignity and warmth. His eyes burn with the ragged yet of a servant who understands more than he does express. His shuffling gait, his hoarse, sequenced "Daisy" and his apprehensive laugh add hidden layers of wisdom.

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Political striptease

A legendary U.S. scandal fills the screen

BLAZE
Directed by Ron Shelton

A scowling romancer about a politician and a stripper, *Blaze* pairs a 64-year-old Hollywood legend with a 28-year-old Canadian unknown. The scene marks a strange convergence of career paths. For Paul Newman, playing 1950s Louisiana Gov. Earl Long—an unapologetic rogue who becomes the target of one of America's first political sex scandals—was a risky move. Shortly before filming began, the actor got cold feet and considered pulling out of the movie, fearing that his bumptious act would not be an audience-baiting, half-crazed, "in your face" effort. For director Ron Shelton, the choice to appear opposite Newman as hooker queen Blanche Starr offered the kind of break that Hollywood dreams are made of. This Louisiana, Old-South actress was chosen from among more than 600 hopefuls. Despite such careful casting however, *Blaze* fails to spark much combustion, spontaneous or otherwise.



Newman, Richardson: the back rooms of laymen politics

And that's not. Newman's initial fears about starring in the movie may have been justified. With a wildly slapsack portrayal of Long, the actor-labor is content in his usage of blinged-out glasses. Yet the result is a ludicrous and half-baked spectacle. Meanwhile, the careers are exceptionally kind to Davidovich, who delivers an arresting performance at a role that requires her to act sexy, wholesome and sensible all at once. The daughter of Yul Brynner, she grows

gracefully at home as an American with a down-home twang. But for a movie that is filled with one of America's great love stories, there is a painful absence of chemistry between the two romantic leads. Newman creates such a puffed-up character that it is very difficult to imagine what Starr saw in Long, aside from the sheer attraction of power—which would make her a far more cynical character than *Blaze* suggests.

Based on the 1974 auto-biography of River Starnes, the movie features Richardson as the movie-buffs' favorite queen Gyrene Rose Lee, the movie-buffs' less-favorite queen of West Virginia in the back rooms of laymen politics. Davidovich portrays her as an ingenuous

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country girl who stumbles into a career as a stripper in Washington. Even as she is being three-martinied for the first time before a skeptical panel of society ladies, Starr is a vision of post-modern innocence. She does not realize that she is expected to strip. And when she finally complies with the club manager's request to take off her clothes as a patriotic sacrifice to serenades based for the Korean War, she only finds each stripper after removing it and acts it down beside her.

Following over Starr's transformation from sky nymph to strumpet, what entrepreneurs, the story signs ahead to her first 1850

encounter with Lang. The governor spots her during one of his many travels through the state while of state. And, unlike most of the strippers he comes across, she comes on like a flower like a lady. In a trancelike of a pose, a phoenix romance is suddenly born.

The survival of Lang's education with Starr spells trouble for his political career. Meanwhile, his financial situation is sorted up for the poor and black voting rights outrage less lenient colleagues at the Democratic party. And after staging a rousing podium at the state legislature, he is committed to a psychiatric hospital—but requires his own release by bring those responsible. The movie documents

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Lang's full from state power and ends with his attempted comeback as national politics.

With a wig and makeup, Newman performs the macabre task of looking almost ugly. He charms through the script's weaknesses with an ascendancy that is at times unattractive. And as the Seductress, Newman performs his levitating actions to object. His character starts out by jumping out bed with his hosts—“You better traction,” he explains. As a result, Blane displays sporadic flashes of levitation. But as a political drama based on actual events, it lacks authenticity—the script fails to mention that Lang was married and Starr was divorced when they met. And as a romance, the movie never unconvincing and incomplete.

Both Newman and Deneuve do not with admirable conviction. But Newman's out-of-character performance seems unique and incomparable. And the problem lies in film-maker Ron Shelton's direction and script, which lack a compelling point of view. Shelton, who also wrote and directed *Bad Dads*, last year's hot baseball comedy, seems overwhelmed by the scale of his subject in *Blame*. Potentially, it is a fabulous story. But the film's greatest asset seems to get lost in Newman, who seems to be acting in his own movie. As a result, Lang's most vicious character seems to disappear. The director does a much better job of drawing out Deneuve.

Shelton attempts to chronicle one of the most fascinating romances in America's recent political history. But, in the end, it generates more smoke than fire.

BRIAN D. JOHNSON

MAGAZINE'S BEST-SELLER LIST

FICTION

1. *Silences Quietly We Hear*, *Author City*
2. *The Dark Half*, *Kurt Vonnegut*
3. *Goodbye, Darkness*, *Edith G. Neumann*
4. *Madly, Madly*, *John Irving*
5. *One Perfect Moment*, *Deeby Tabor*
6. *The Pillars of the Earth*, *Ken Follett*
7. *Night*, *Primo Levi*
8. *A History of the World in 100 Chapters*, *Barrie Rabe*
9. *The Sorrows of Dorothy*, *Edith Wharton*
10. *Reincarnation*, *Edith Wharton*

NONFICTION

1. *Births of a Feather*, *Barbara Kingsolver* (U)
2. *The House is Not a Home*, *Neena (A)*
3. *Deceit on the Earth*, *Laurence (E)*
4. *Resonances*, *Jean (S)*
5. *In a Goodbye Garden*, *Edith and Werner (S)*
6. *Domestic Politics Over*, *Carrie Mae (A)*
7. *After the Aspens*, *Steve, Steve and William (T)*
8. *The Sciences of Everything Else*, *Ingrid (A)*
9. *Put It In, *Selfies**, *Stephen (A)*
10. *Home, Growth, Depth and MacGregor*
11. *Positive Test*, *Mark (A)*

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Letters—admiring and otherwise

BY ALLAN FOTHERINGHAM

It is the season of goodwill. Peace and blessings to all periodicals. It is time to band our wounds and to forgive our enemies. With that in mind, it is only right and just that those who have been aggrieved over the past month be made happier. We used to please. Therefore, here as always, we open the page to some of my critics here.

R. M. Dykes (Mdn.) of Edmonton: "You really are a despicable old goat who writes sheer columns just to put others down and thereby enrage everyone. I do not appreciate your philistine, never have. That blarney Mrs. Thatcher for the soccer tragedy is utterly ridiculous, indeed and ridiculous. You enjoy maligning others, don't you?"

Do Try of Guelph, B.C.: "Even before Ping-Pong diplomacy took place I have seen Mao loots by a Chinese way, from the back to the front, because your angle when I started was confirming that Canada is still alive and with only me. Now I feel that either you are tired and prone to write only about an old blue machine" where writing is not only a job, but a feel inside person, "or to take only the best of the magazine will allow. I am afraid that this type of writing and a possibility to present at least two points of view surely evokes from Canadian readers as these are more and more owned by the writers as the true some."

M. Jones of Moose Jaw: "Writing on you sorry remittance man. I have just finished reading your column 'A confined upgrade for visiting the country' and have lost all faith in your reporting ability—referring to the Declaration of Stark at 'Put People' demands incomparably from your credibility. I suggest, you get those Coke bottles you wear over your fat eyes changed. You are insulting someone who had a simple problem in the past. You yourself don't look like you have turned down too much flesh, unless you happen to be one of those unfortunate people who have an enormous only and a fat face, in which case I apologize. Such misunderstandings could be cleared up if writers would publish a full-length portion of these entries in their columns, preferably writing a



letter not to the 'ordinary public' could tell at a glance who a restricted reader (RD) status is when.

"Would you like to have a picture of Dorothy Mila in a bikini in the comments? What is writing with the Queen? She is a symbol of all that is good and stable and right. The Queen is short, short, short in good. If you were here I would grab you by the fat neck and make you take back your 'Put People' remarks. This may well be the only letter you have ever received about your writing, and for that reason I say you are the only one in all of Canada who reads you. God almighty you—note past tense! besides your mother, or your loss at great."

The Eliphant of Gibsons, B.C.: "Your column 'Sorry', it might have been the gas' was badly written. It didn't have any real thread to it. The thing was confusing. I am mad leftist. On the case it must have been some home-grown combustible refreshments."

Thank God Petersen had a fuzzy picture to keep me focused. You should have written this piece at the start of your holiday, not at the start and right at the end of the stay. While I am having a vacation go at you, please delete those weird phrases from the appropriate wordprocessor disk. 1. Bill Vander Stoep (1984) 2. The Village on the Edge of the Sun Forest (1979) 3. Harold Bloom (you have a fixation on that one, I think). I feel better."

Denis Foltz, dear, finally of extension, University of Alberta: "I decided to write you 18 years ago. Unfortunately or otherwise, I did not do it. My objective for writing you then (and now) was to let you know that there is a reality Foltz—unlike I was a symptom of someone's imagination. My basic files may be scattered through the University of Alberta, the Edmonton election, but or not in the political movements such as Revenue Canada. For all I know

you may have a file on me. I readily acknowledge that I have generally boasted from your older age. The one exception occurred a few years ago when The Vancouver Sun ran an article with the heading 'Foltz used for model'. My mother's world fears about her son's career as a university professor were confirmed on that day."

Jo Dermody (Mdn.) of Eastwood, N.Y.: "I saw you interviewed by Bryant Gumbel. My stepgrandfather was from Canada and through the years I met members of his family who had not emigrated much. My husband served two combat tours in Vietnam. My brother and brother-in-law went to Vietnam. We were not the type of people who would emigrate the frontiers of freedom and democracy and become someone else who wants to live here. We lost all respect

for

Greeks when your country took in our draft dodgers and deserters. We found that act to be rather despicable. Many of us in our family have travelled to Canada since the war. We have found it to be very clean and interesting. We do not agree with your socialist government and work duty to keep that system from growing in our country."

J.

McLean (Mdn.) of Mississauga: "I saw you on the Today show. I have to say that I found your attitude and comments to be somewhat derogatory to Canadians. You seemed to be putting down Canadians. I have never appreciated here and abroad and they are a most elegant and attractive bunch. I think you have spent too much time down in the States. You don't seem to think like a Canadian or better yet as imperial."

Antoinette de Villiers of Quebec: "OMG for crying out loud. Fotheringham, what a bleeding heart you are. Bloody you you."



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